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Shevanti of the famed Menaka Troupe symbolically picturising Krishna in a dance interlude at one of the concerts organised by Sur Subodh Mandal.

The musical galaxy. L. to R.—Ustad Shamsuddin Khan, Pt. Kanthe Maharaj. Pandit Ravi Shankar, the Grand Old Man of Hindusthani Music Ustad Allauddin Khansaheb, Pt. Shanta Prasad, Ustad Ahmedjan Tirakwa and Ustad Ahmed Hussain, the reputed Court Musician of Kabul who kept Bombay spell bound by their concerts.

Courtesy duet! Sarod-Nawaz Ustad Allauddin Khansaheb (81) embraces Veteran Tabla-player Kanthe Maharaj after their joint performance.

Brain Trust Of Music

LAST week Bombay had a feast of music at the concerts organised by Sur Subodh Mandal. Veterans and new blood vied with one another in rare 'reaches' of display. The Sarod-Sitar duet by Ustad Allauddin Khan and Ravi Shankar supported by veteran Tabla players, Tirakwa and Kanthe Maharaj had all the thrills of a Quadrangular in music.

Bade Ghulamali, the Big Brother in music, rearming himself after a bout of 'Khyal'

Left: High level gliding in music by Sanai players Bismillah and party. They 'pipe' cascades of melody in all tunes. Right: Ustad Ahmed Hussain Khan of Kabul, who sang for the first time in Bombay.—Photos by R. M. Kumtakar

Asians Refuse To Be Pawns

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Is Your Child Average?

PRINCIPAL S. S. AIYAR

LEADING Child psychologists of the world after prolonged and careful study of the behaviour of children and of their obscure and inimitable ways in their infancy have made some startling observations which will greatly interest all parents; for in human infancy we have the secret of man's progress. **Any one who observes a child will recognise that he does a number of things which, in an adult would be sinful or perverse, but it is not proper to pass judgment upon such conduct of a child.**

In order to understand the motivation behind these characteristics and their correlation to environmental conditions, a minute observation and close study of the many trivial incidents in a child's life is highly essential. In recent years, tests of infant development have been standardized and the behaviour for each level has been divided into four main groups—motor, language, adaptive and personal-social. Several acts for each of these groups for each level have been described as normal, and without entering into the intricate details of child psychology, an abstract of these norms is given below:

1 month old. Lifts head from time to time when held to the shoulder. Turns head laterally in prone position. Gives definite heed to sound. Has differential cries for discomfort, pain and hunger. Gives visual heed to conspicuous moving objects. Shows selective regard for the face.

2 months. Holds head erect for a short time when held to the shoulder. Lifts the chest a short distance above when in prone position. Attends readily to the speaking voice. Eyes follow moving person. Kicks feet in bath.

3 months. Holds head erect and steady when held to shoulder. Rotates body from dorsal to side position. Smiles responsively to social approach. Gives vocal expression to feelings of pleasure. Varied inspection of environment. Quieted by voice or music. Opens mouth expectantly in feeding.

4 months. Holds head steady when carried or when swayed. Hands no longer predominantly clenched, but frequently open. Laughs aloud. Turns head in pursuing slowly vanishing object. Makes definite anticipatory adjustment to being lifted.

5 months. Rolls from back to stomach. Sits with slight prop. Begins to crawl. Picks up cube from table. Turns head to voice or to hand-bell. Vocalizes displeasure on withdrawal of coveted object. Makes reaching approach to piece of paper favourably presented.

6 months. Sits momentarily without support, if placed in a favourable leaning position. Creeps on the floor. Vocalizes several well-defined syllables. Discriminates between strangers and familiars.

8 months. Sits momentarily without support. Raises itself to sitting position. Gives vocal expression to recognition. Restores bottle to mouth.

9 months. Sits alone. Says 'da-da' or equivalent. Plays combinedly with cup and cube.

10 months. Pulls self up to standing position. Plucks pellet with precise prehension.

12 months. Walks with help. Lowers self down from standing to sitting position. Says two words. Holds cup to drink from. Repeats performance when laughed at.

15 months. Stands alone. Walks alone. Says four words. Uses expressive jargon. Builds tower of two blocks. Co-operates in dressing. Bowel and bladder control regularised.

18 months. Climbs stairs or chair. Says five or more words. Points to nose, eyes, or hair. Builds tower of three or more blocks. Turns pages of book. Looks at pictures.

21 months. Walks attended on the street. Walks backward. Joins two words in speech. Names one picture. Bowel control established. Asks for things at table.

24 months. Runs. Piles tower of six blocks. Uses words in combination. Places blocks in row to make train. Plays with mimicry. Tells experiences.

30 months. Goes up and down stairs alone. Piles seven or eight blocks with co-ordination. Tries to stand on one foot. Gives full name. Helps mother to put away things.

Thus, it will be seen that the development of the infant is not a sudden affair but a gradual process. The foundations are laid for all the later adjustments of the child in the fami-

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'WATCH YOUR SEAT, UNCLE'

WEEK-END FUN

Barber (whispering to new helper): "Here comes a man for a shave."

Helper: "Let me practise on him!"

Barber: "All right—but be careful not to cut yourself!"

●

Specialist: "Could you pay for an operation if I thought one was necessary?"

Patient: "Would you find one necessary if I could not pay for it?"

●

Hotel Guest (to manager): "These flowers are for the phone girls."

Manager: "Thank you, sir. You compliment our service."

Hotel Guest: "Compliment, nothing! I thought they were all dead."

●

Mother: "You good-for-nothing Why don't you take a pattern from your father?"

Son: "What has he done?"

Mother: "Why, he has just got two years off his sentence for good conduct."

●

Vice-Admi. G. N. Oliver, C-in-C the East Indies Fleet, was told that an elephant had broken into the oil fuel depot at Trincomalee and made five holes in the wall.

The Admiral paused. "Five holes? In, out, in, out," he said. "Why, the blighter must still be inside."

●

Sergeant (to Irish recruit): "Hurry up there, Pat, or you'll be late for parade."

Pat: "I be looking for me belt."

Sergeant: "You're wearing it."

Pat: "Begorra, so I am! If you hadn't told me I would have gone on parade without it."

●

A doctor related the following story against himself.

"One of my patients was a very old friend, and I wrote him a note asking him to come to dinner. As I received no reply I rang him up and asked him if he had received the message."

"Oh yes, thank you very much," he replied. "As soon as I got it I took it to the chemist's and had the mixture made up; I now feel much better, thank you."

●

An urchin in Slovakia was being catechized by a Soviet inspector.

"Who is your father?" queried the inspector.

"The incomparable Stalin," proclaimed the boy.

"And your mother?"

"The incomparable Soviet Union," came the prompt reply.

The inspector allowed himself the shadow of a smile, and asked, "What would you like to be when you grow up?"

The urchin answered fervently "An orphan."

●

They were discussing dogs, and the tales were getting pretty tall when one of the group took the lead.

"Smith," he said, "had a most intelligent retriever. One night Smith's house caught fire. All was instant cofusion. Smith and his wife flew for the children, and bundled them out in quick order. Alas, one of them had been left behind. But up jumped the dog, rushed into the house, and soon reappeared with the missing child. Everybody was saved, but Rover dashed through the flames again. What did the dog want? No one knew. Presently the animal reappeared scorched and burned with—what do you think?"

"Give it up!" cried the eager listeners.

"With the fire insurance policy wrapped in a damp towel."

Junior Clerk (to the Manager): "My salary, sir, is not what it ought to be."

Manager: "I know! But how could you live if it were?"

●

"Did you get home all right last night, sir?" asked the bus driver.

"Certainly, why do you ask?' said the passenger.

"Well, when you got up and gave your seat to the lady last midnight, you and I were the only two people on the bus."

●

A well-known artist who noticed a drawing of a fish by a pavement artist asked the man what sort of fish it was supposed to be.

"A shark, sir."

"Have you ever seen a shark?' asked the famous artist.

"No, sir," the man replied, "but then, don't some of those Academy chaps paint angels?"

●

Eddie, the hardware store clerk, had made a name for himself as a very inefficient and discourteous salesman. The atmosphere when he was absent one day was like the tranquil beauty of summer weather after a thunderstorm. One regular customer remarked on the difference.

"Eddie ain't just away for the day," said the proprietor, "he don't work here any more."

"Do you have anyone in mind for the vacancy?" the customer asked.

"No", said the proprietor, cheerfully, "Eddie didn't leave no vacancy."

●

A youthful soprano kept pestering impresario Oscar Hammerstein for an audition. After being put off time and again, she walked into his office one day and declared: "Mr. Hammerstein, if you don't give me a part I'll kill myself."

To avoid a scene Hammerstein consented to listen. She burst into song, with a voice that was shrill and raucous.

Hammerstein listened to the bitter end. Then, opening a drawer, he took out a revolver and handed it to the girl.

"I'm sorry, my dear," he said, "but you give me no alternative."

●

This nostalgic chronicle is having a great success among Parisians as proving that French gallantry survives. A compartment of the swift and ultra-modern "autorally" on the Bordeaux line was reserved for non-smokers and filled with men, except for one place, which a young lady of most pleasing appearance took. She opened a cigarette-case and non-chalantly lighted a cigarette.

Presently the dignified conductor approached. He glanced at the young lady, at the gentlemen, and at the non-smoking sign. Without a word he reached to the sign and turned it over on its hook. That side read: "Smoking permitted."

●

If you place your nose on the grindstone rough,
And keep it down there long enough
You'll soon forget there are such things
As brooks that babble and birds that sing;
And for you your whole world will compose
Just you—and the stone—and your poor old nose.

Ornaments – Their Origin

BY P. C. ROY CHOUDHURY

IT is not to the aesthetic we have to look to for the primitive conception of ornaments but to magic taboo and superstition. Men and women did not put on bracelets or bangles or earrings for adorning the body, but for protection from evil, the unknown fear, for spelling evil to the enemy.

The primitive man wanted food and drink as much as possible and depended on his own physical efforts more or less to get them. The sense of danger and attack from enemy were his chief troubles. The individual or the clan had to look for a wife but difficulties were many and they had to fight and win a woman. The conception of danger and superstition led them to adopt precautions and the imposition of taboos. They thought if the leader of an enemy clan was a great warrior, there must be something in his body to give him the leadership and power. Naturally if they could capture the chieftain, dead or alive, they must cut him and eat the flesh and particularly the liver and the creative organs that embodied his powers. The fresh blood drunk would give them that type of efficiency and potency which they admired But eating up finishes too soon. So naturally they would pick up his entrails or pieces of bones that could be conveniently worn. The primitive men had to fight wild animals with bows and arrows, stone-flints or poison. The deer ran fast and naturally the hoofs of the deer would be worn round the neck to get the attribute of running fast. The tiger's claws and teeth were prized most as ornaments —and has not the belief survived? When a modern lady wears the orcoch of tiger's claws, does she think that two thousand years back her predecessors yearned for the tiger's claw to be worn as an ornament in order to bring forth progeny to the clan as powerful as a tiger?

●

The primitive man had a bigger weapon than the bow and arrow. Superstition ruled supreme and magic sat heavily on their shoulders. A few lines were made on the ground with a piece of stone and an arrow was thrust in the middle representing destruction to the opposite clan. The arrow was broken and small pieces were worn as charms for sometime. Disease would break out and would be fought more by magic and incantations than by medicinal herbs. Little bits of articles such as stones, scales of fish or crab-shell, on which some charmed water was poured, would be distributed and they would have to be worn to fight disease. Are we not continuing the same ideas by the wearing of charms or particular stones?

●

Why are ornaments more common with women? This is so because the primitive ideas and belief had made victims of the women, particularly at the different sexual crises. Different types of belief in superstitions had to be satisfied during the different periods of a woman's life as a child in her pre-and-post puberty periods. during days in the month when she was taken to be unclean, at the time of pregnancy and immediately after childbirth.

A woman was considered to be both more of a source creating evil influences and attracting evil than a man and so there were taboos, more magic and charms that the woman was heir to. At an old age even, she was considered to be a great factor for casting evil on others.

One of the great weapons for satisfying all these demands of superstition and taboo, magic and sense of danger was in wearing charmed stones, pieces of wood, seeds and fruits as ornaments and that is the reason why women wear more ornaments. When lovers exchange rings today they continue the same practice of lovers thousand of years back when they drank each others' blood. The exchange of ring today has its origin in the primitive girl taking the girdle of the man in order to make him faithful to her and the man clipping her hair to keep it tethered to his arm.

When a modern girl puts on a bangle today, does she remember that she is only continuing the ancient

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KOREA OFF THE SLATE

Hazardous Job In Malaya

A patrol of the 'B' Company of the 1st Cameronians following up a bandit trail in North Johore. In the front is Rifleman Peter Walker of Glasgow and behind Rifleman R. Baker of Dalbeattie.

• Asiatics Must Work Out Their Destiny •

ments and development without transforming the social relations they do not wish to disturb. In the absence of such aid they plead their helplessnes.

The Communists, on the other hand, once they have won popular support, have no hesitation in ruthlessly imposing upon the people themselves the cost of new economic development, however great this proves to be in human life and hardship. This is the essence of totalitarianism — transformation through enslavement.

Because of the size of the problem and the need for extreme solutions, the example of Russia, a backward country which made itself over into a great power in a single generation, powerfully attracts certain types of Asian intellectuals, dedicated, desperate, and, more obscurely, power-hungry. It is not difficult for them to spread a self-deceiving gloss of devotion to a better future over a form of enslavement that parades in the name of liberty, accomplishes its purposes by postponing any actual freedom to a remoter future, and justifies menwhile the grosset kind of tyranny.

The ideas of freedom and mass welfare were in any case never conspicuously present either in the older Asian societies or in Asian experience under Western rule. It is a somber possibility that the totalitarian method will impose itself, almost default, on the present Asian circumstances.

This tends to happen, as it did in China, as the result of wholly indigenous circumstances. Russia does not create these conditions; it simply benefits from them. In the absence of any effective alternative, the sheer pressure of mass misery, swelling populations, and contracting economics may well drive one Asian nation after another down this road, if not under Communist auspices then under other forms of tyranny

U.S. Is Heir To It

The problem before us and before the non-Communist Asian nationalists is the problem of the effective alternative. Asian life today is in considerable part what Western imperialism made it. The age of empire bequeathed to Asia a legacy of lopsided and inadequate economies and productive systems, poverty, illiteracy, and a minimum of political institutions and administrative skills from which the new nations might make a fresh start. At the same time the breakup of the world balances created by the age of imperialism has dislocated the economy of the world as a whole. The enormous disparity between the American productive system and the productive level of the rest of the world has opened an abyss into which we can and shall fall unless by heroic efforts in the coming generation we succeed in bringing it.

The United States has inherited the power of declining Europe; it has also inherited Europe's accumulated debts to the peoples of the backward continents. The time for payment has come, and world peace will depend on how we settle these accounts.

This raises a series of big questions: Has Western industrial civilization, built by Europe in the first place on empires and the exploitation of colonial resources, the capacity now to create out of itself a new world system in which the backward countries can develop their own productive forces? Has Russian totalitarianism pointed the way out for the backward nations or are there.

TAKING NO CHANCES

Cpl. Winters of Edinburgh covers Chinese has been called out for the entrance to a hut while a interrogation in North Johore.

in the combined resources of Asian nationalism and the West, the makings of a different approach? Can the gigantic task of overcoming Asian backwardness be achieved by methods based upon the expansion of democratic-popular institutions and human freedom?

The answers to these questions are by no means assured. The evidence to date is not encouraging. Not a single one of the new non-Communist Asian nationalisms has so far shown signs of a real ability to break through the shell of the old society with the speed and dynamism that the situation demands.

As for the United States, it has yet to define in its present actions the future toward which it is moving especially with regard to Asia. The Russian impact and example and the crisis of the backward countries are threatening to drag us into a totalitarian epoch in which, whatever else occurs, human values we want to preserve and extend are menaced with extinction.

What we have to see is that this threat is a product of the crisis in our own society. Our problem is to transform our power into a lever that will help us and the world move toward more humanly tolerable solutions.

The key to the situation lies in the fact that the issues at stake cannot be decided by war either, since we have reached the point where war is universally self-defeating. For all the alarums, Russia certainly is counting upon winning out not by victory in a war but as a result of the self-destruction of the West. We have to undertake not to be obliging in this respect.

The creation of "situations of strength" is one way of defining the course we have to follow; it still has to include the military factor to a substantial extent. But this has to be subordinated to political and economic "situations of strength", without which military force is futile. That was the lesson of what happened in China. That is the lesson being tested again in Korea. It is the lesson we shall learn again, from new disasters, if we pursue our blind effort to keep French force paramount in Indo-China as a "bulwark" against communism.

Positive Policy

By slow stages and after many hard knocks American policy-makers have moved a little way toward the premises of a more fruitful policy in Asia. It has taken crashing events to impress upon them that Asia holds a new and primary place in world affairs and has to be brought into a new balance in American thinking. Even now this lesson is only half-learned. But Dean Acheson has spoken several times of identifying this country with the Asian revolutions. President Truman has told us that at Wake he undertook to impress upon General MacAruthur that Asia is "more than a military problem," and at San Francisco he said again that what the United States wanted to do was to help Asians raise their standard of living. These are sensible words. But our trouble is not the words; it is the actions to suit them.

We cannot keep on talking about being anti-imperialist and at the same time only ourselves with the French in Indo-China. We cannot talk about wanting to help Asia and then spend a few millions for a gleaming idea like the Point Four programme while we pour billions into arms.

We cannot speak of our wish to join hands with progressive forces in Asia and then establish our closest affinities with the forces represented by Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Rhee, Elpidio Quirino, Bao Dai, and Marshal Pibul of Siam. By doing so we lose our moral credit and, in effect, abdicate to the Communists. The only way to avoid doing this is to make our actions conform to our long-range objectives, assuming that these will serve human welafare in Asia as elsewhere.

The immediate present, however, is completely over-shadowed by the imminent threat of an extended war. If that tnreat materializes, we shall have our choice of disasters, not of policies that can help lead us toward a more fruitful peace. It is because they see this so clearly that at least some officials in Washington have been exerting every effort to avert this outcome. At present it is impossible to know whether General MacArthur's ill-conceived and ill-timed "victory" offensive has rendered all their efforts fruitless. The Chinese Communist aggression in Korea may have been designed to secure more limited objectives, but the Moscow-Peking axis is just as subject as we are to the irrational pull of events out of control. In effect, their move will have forced the bigger conflict upon us.

If, however, this crisis too can be surmounted and we can advance into another period of uneasy but precious time, we can still try to find the way to begin building the basis of a more fruitful partnership between ourselves and the peoples of Asia.

This would mean pursuing a policy toward China that is hard-headed but founded upon a determination to avoid the embroilment that only Russia can ardently desire. It means giving Russian-Chinese relations a chance to nourish all the contradictions and conflicts inherent in them. It means seeking an exit from the trap we are in in Indo-China by finding the means of getting the French out and the U. N. in to give that country a freer chance to determine its own fate. It means in the rest of non-Communist Asia launching a large-scale programme of economic aid through the U. N. on the basis of specific and drastic internal reforms.

These are the visible openings leading to the road that can take us toward ultimate peace in Asia. Instead of allowing Russian-American conflict to fix the terms of our relations with Asia, we should begin to see to it that our relationship with Asia would fix the terms of that conflict. The openings are there, fitfully seen now.

A SURPRISE RAID

Two Cameronians stand guard at a road stop during a surprise raid by security forces in North Johore.

QUEEN OF THE NIGHT—II

Background

Alexander and Margaret, a Scotch couple, visit Bombay—in the course of business connected with the firm who are the employers of the former. During his stay at the Taj, Alexander falls ill but is cured by a doctor. Both of them developed a new friendship.

SHORT STORY

BY GERTRUDE MURRAY

THE stranger doctor pronounced Alexander's illness to be malaria—**a very bad attack of it, but reassured Margaret as to a speedy recovery if she would but see that his orders were carefully carried out.**

"You seem so sure—"she murmured, only half conviced.

"It is not my habit to make any statement unless I am sure," he returned. She caught his glance —a mingling of raillery, pride and impatience, tempered by the shadow of a smile—and smiled back, in spite of her anxiety.

Walking with him up the corridor to the lift, she was glad to hear him say that he would be back again the following evening. He seemed the only safe and sure thing in a world that had grown suddenly unfamiliar and frightening.

"You WILL come"? she queried again anxiously, as he took leave of her.

He gave her a deeply penetrating glance—that seemed to envelop her in protective strength—

"Assuredly I will," he said quietly And then the lift door slid open before them and there was no more to be said.

But as she went back down the corridor she no longer felt afraid at all

The doctor came the next evening and for several evenings following. He and Alexander were by then good friends. The doctor had travelled much and had even visited Scotland. The two men found infinite matter for conversation, while Margaret sat by and listened. Above all both she and her husband had found the perfect source for all the information that they sought about India. Stories from Indian history, queer tales of Indian customs, explanations of Indian religious beliefs, all these and more he was willing to pour forth by the hour on his evening visits. He seldom addressed or glanced at Margaret, yet she felt agreeably conscious, all the time, that he was ever aware and mindful of her presence. How this was she did not trouble to analyse. The comforting intuition carried with it a feeling of absolute certainty stronger than that of knowledge.

With Alexander's return to complete health came the resumption of his business activities, and the new friendship could not be pursued with the same eagerness, but it was not by any means broken or even interrupted. There were still frequent meetings, some evening drives, the lending (chiefly to Margaret) of many of the doctor's books. He possessed a great number of valuable works in English on Indian subjects, it appeared. To Margaret life had taken on a hitherto undreamed of intereset. The books she now perused while Alexander interviewed Bombay business men and factory owners, filled her mind with so many images of ancient Indian beliefs, arts, customs, crafts and pastimes that she seemed to be in another world. At night she discussed the fruit of her reading with her husband, whose interest, while more academic, was no less enthusiastic than her own.

●

This indeed was the India of her dreams, this new wonderland opening daily new treasure caverns of marvellous fact and still more marvellous mystery before her never weary eyes. And all this had come to her through their good new friend. Though she did not yet realise it, all her new knowledge and happiness was centred round his personality, without which the MAGIC of the whole would have been lost to her. Many times during her hours of reading she would pause at some new revelation from the printed page and smile, as if expectant of an answering, understanding, smile, more satisfying to her awakening heart than any smile of Alexander's however much in agreement with her mood.

She was still so inocent of what was happening to her, that as yet her peace of mind was unruffled. The only cloud on her horizon was the knowledge that their stay in India was drawing to a close —unless Alexander could persuade his firm to nominate him their permanent representative in India. This would be no easy task, since, the spade work once done by the older man, it was the director's more or less firm intention to send out a favourite nephew of his to take Alexander's place.

Yes, to leave India now would mean a great wrench for both of them. Still, they would surely come back again—and meanwhile there were books. She had never known how many wonderful books there were in the English language on this her favourite subject.

●

They were to go to their new friend's house this evening for the first time, to dine. He was coming to fetch them at seven.

With more than usual care Margaret chose the soft flowing gown of dull black that she had worn on the occasion of their first meeting. She would wear the shawl of old gold coloured silk, too, she decided.

With a little smile of purely feminine pleasure in her own charm, she meticulously arranged her great knot of dark hair as like the classic Indian knot as possible. As it suddenly struck her that a few weeks back she had scarcely given her looks a thought — had indeed believed herself to possess little or no attractiveness—the smile deepened. As her eye caught the smile in the mirror, the colour rose in her cheecks till she had almost the aspect of a young girl. Alexander, crossing in front of the dressing table at that moment, encountered the reflected smile too, and rightfully guessed its source to be contented vanity. Raising his eyebrows in mild surprise, he passed on without comment, while in his wife's gentle heart the first feeling of anger that she had ever known against him suddenly flashed into being.

As they descended in the lift, Margaret glanced again at herself in the mirror and arranged a fold of the soft golden shawl over her head in the fashion of a saree. Noticing that the action seemed to provoke Alexander, she prolonged it unnecessarily

"You must excuse the deficiencies of a poor bachelor's establishment," said their host as they joined him in the lounge. "I hope indeed all will be to your taste this evening." While his words were spoken as if to both, his eyes wavered in Margaret's direction, and the deep admiration in them gave her a thrill of happiness.

The drive to the doctor's residence passed almost in silence, save for some comments by Alexander on the unusual beauty of the sunset.

The car stopped at an unpretentious but well-constructed building of a type growing all too rare in Bombay—with wide, deep verandahs, large and high-ceilinged rooms and solid, more or less sound-proof walls.

●

The doctor's flat was on the second floor, a three or four roomed dwelling apparently, with a definite atmosphere of "home". All the furniture was old and fairly shabby but in no way dilapidated. There was a very pleasing mingling of East and West about the whole apartment, even as there was in the personality of the host. Some exquisite little paintings of the Rajput school attracted Margaret's attention, while her husband's eyes were drawn towards a finely bound edition of English classics on an ancient bookshelf, exquisitely carved. There were also comfortable deep arm-chairs of a truly English type, as well as several of the low divans favoured by Indians.

"I think your apartment is delightful", said Margaret when she had seen a couple of the rooms.

"Do you?" said the host softly. "I'm glad." And his warm glance seemed to embrace her.

The meal of which they partook, while it was served to them in Western fashion, was again a mingling of East and West. When they were halfway through it, Alexander exclaimed—

"I hope you don't mind, Doctor—but I have given your telephone number to someone with whom I have some very urgent business on hand. The fellow promised to give me some important information this evening which I'm most anxious to forward to my office ——" ——and at that moment the telephone bell shrilled discreetly. It was almost like a scene in a play. Margaret found herself looking from one to the other almost as if to ask if the scene were real or not.

●

It was still more like a play when Alexander returned to the room apologising profusely and requesting leave of absence for half an hour while he went to discuss some vital matter with a man who would be, most unexpectedly, leaving Bombay early next morning.

"I know you'll have lots to talk about, you and Margaret", he said hurriedly—"she's absolutely thrilled by those books you've been lending her."

He was gone so soon that it all seemed like a conjuror's trick.

Margaret involuntarily sighed, more from excitement than any other feeling.

"Why do you sigh, Mrs. Sinclair—— Margaret?" asked the doctor, adding almost shyly—"I may call you Margaret, mayn't I? It is such a beautiful name—and I seem to have known you for so long...."

She laughed nervously—

"Well, yes—I suppose so. Only—"

"Only—your husband might not approve? Is that it? But I mean no harm at all. May I not at least call you by your sweet name for this little half hour that we are to pass together?....I shall never forget our first meeting—you, so pale, so frightened, like a delicate little moth—I, so unaware, as I stepped from the car, of the meeting that was about to take place....the meeting that was to mean —but there, I hardly venture yet to tell you what it was to mean...."

So little did Margaret know of this type of man that such talk had for her the quality of something rare and delightful.

"Your golden shawl—how charming you looked with it over your head tonight. And so like an Indian woman! You know, dear Margaret, when I think of you and the attraction that India holds for you—and when I look at you, I feel almost a certainty that you have been Indian in a former life....."

●

A little silence sank between them. He, uncertain as to how to proceed, she, overwhelmed. Then, as he roused himself to press her to continue their interrupted meal, she said faintly that she wished to eat no more. This news appeared to please him—

"Then, let us go into the other room and I will show you some more of my books", he exclaimed briskly.

Before the book-cases that lined the walls of the room to which he now led her, she was speechless. Her eyes roved from one volume to another, picking out those with English titles. After a while a little cry escaped her——

"Why—these are ALL books that I should love to have. The English ones I mean."

"Yes, we have much in common", he agreed gravely.

Another little silence fell, while Margaret's glances continued to rove over the titles of the English books, seeing them.

"Margaret", he exclaimed suddenly, "I want to talk to you—let us sit down.

●

Dumbly obedient, she followed the gesture of his hand by seating herself on one of the low divans, where she remained, eyes downcast, self-conscious of the unaccustomed position so near to the ground, almost fearfully awaiting what he would say next.

After a few seconds he slowly seated himself at the other end of the divan.

"Margaret", he said then, "you are not very happy—are you?"

She started and raised amazed eyes.

"I?—Of course I am happy—especially now that we have come at last to India."

He surveyed her keenly—almost as if he were amazed—

"Surely there is more in happiness than THAT?" he said then after a while.

She coloured with confusion, half of her angered at this strange and difficult conversation, half of her intrigued and fascinated. It was all so unlike any talk in which she had ever taken part.

"What, for instance?" she demanded.

"Love," he said softly. And the word sounded more beautiful than ever she had dreamed it could be.

"But I HAVE love", she exclaimed, all at once knowing, even as she spoke, that it was not wholly true.

"The affection of a daughter for a kind, indulgent father. The friendship of a comrade—but NOT LOVE. Don't use that word, I beg of you," he said, almost with irritation.

"You mean that I do not love my husband?" she murmured weakly.

"I do."

"How dare you?——And supposing I tell him?"

"I am sure that you will not. Why sadden him? He is so good, so excellent a man. I like him immensely. That YOU could never love a man of his quiet, placid temperament is his misfortune—but YOU are in no way to blame. And yet you need love so very much—Margaret."

●

Something in the bewildered distress with which she now stared at him seemed suddenly to check him. Rising, he took a chaplet of small white flowers from a near-by shelf and held them out to her—

"See, our women wear such flowers in their hair. I had this made for you this evening, to wear—if you care to," he said lightly—"Do you like our powerfully scented flowers?"

"They are wonderful", she said almost reverently, as the intoxicating sweetness of several perfumes floated towards her. She had indeed been aware of their fragrance ever since she entered the room, but their nearness now almost overwhelmed her. In Scotland she had been taught to consider all heavy perfumes vulgar and even nauseating and had unquestioningly held this point of view until—why, maybe until now. She did not know anything clearly at the moment, save that the sweet white flowers seemed to have dissolved some barrier within her and that this was a keen delight to her.

"Wear them in your hair", he urged, seeming a little to realise what was happening to her, and without waiting for her consent, he began to fasten the chaplet, Indian fashion, about the great knot of her hair.

"Now—look at yourself in the glass",

(Continued On Page 23)

'BALANCING ACT'

Bumrose in The Portland Oregonian

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

ROMANCE OF EUCALYPTUS

History Of A Wonder Tree Of Australia

LAST week I gave several instances where the eucalyptus tree had been featured as part of the design of Australian stamps. Even before it was amalgamated into the Commonwealth, the continent of Australia, made up of the various States, used stamps to publicise the life of the country. But with the unification of the nation, publicity had to be on a much wider scale.

Most of the stamps listed as showing the gum tree last week and the ones that are being given today focus interest elsewhere but are the better for the inclusion of part of a tree—perhaps only a sprig no more—in some portion of the stamp.

Designers must always be careful in choosing a theme. The Black Swan, for instance, might be peculiar to Western Australia, but it could hardly be used for an issue covering the whole country, except, in special cases, as happened in 1929. Apart from the kangaroo, which is as thoroughly Australian in the eyes of the foreigner as the pyramids are 2. Egyptian, the only specimen of flora or fauna that occurs throughout the Continent and is typical of it, is the Gum Tree. It is unfortunate that, all things considered, trees do not make the best of philatelic subjects, so the use of the Eucalypt on Australian items has been confined to the frames or as a background to set off the main theme.

The Cuddly Koala

THE koala is a small animal that is dear to the heart of every child. It is a stoutly built creature about two feet in length and its scientific name is Phascolarctus Cinereus. Like the kangaroo and the platypus, it is a marsupial, but its fascination for the kids arises from the close affinity it seems to have to the "teddy bear" so beloved of every youngster. The inhabitants call the creature "native bear" or "native sloth" due to the slow and ambling gait it assumes while walking.

But walking is difficult for the koala, which is an arboreal animal and will not come to the ground if it can possibly help it. Indeed, it spends most of its life in the tree-tops, only descending on occasion when it feels like foraging for roots. For the main item in the

diet of this cute little creature is the eucalyptus leaf.

Two or three species of gum tree furnish the koala with the leaves which it eats with great relish. Most of the day is spent in the topmost branches of the eucalyptus, where the koala lies almost obscured from life on the ground hundreds of feet below. The oil from the eucalyptus leaves keeps this thick-furred teddy bear free from the vermin that usually plague furry animals.

The koala is a marsupial, and the sight of it clambering up the tall giants of the forest with its young ones clinging on for dear life is one of the most pleasant to be seen anywhere. A quiet and peaceable creature, friendly to man, the koala at one time seemed on the way out due to the depredations of the aborigines, to whom its flesh was a great delicacy.

Precariously perched in the fork of a eucalyptus — a typical posture the "teddy bear" has been starred on the current 4d green stamp issued in 1938, a label that brings out all his charm.

Nuts from the gum tree—globular, pear shaped and pin headed—have often been made part of the artist's design The 2½d red stamp of George VI, issued in 1942, includes eucalyptus nuts at the side of the portrait. The current purple two penny stamps also include a gum tree as part of the layout, the trunk and accompanying leaves being seen at left of the stamp. This particular tree belongs to the "red gum" species.

Gloucester Set

THE set of three issued in honour of the inauguration of the Duke of Gloucester as the Governor General of the Australian Commonwealth includes floral emblems. The Duke is seen in military uniform, while the Duchess is in the uniform of the W.A.A.A.F. (Women's Australian Auxiliary Air Force). A particularly happy combination of emblems in these stamps gives us leaves of British oak and Australian gum-leaves wreathed around the Royal couple.

Designed by Dorothy Wilding, of London, the striking portraits of the King and Queen issued in 1950 are a gem of philatelic draughtsmanship. At the right hand side of the 1½d green Elizabeth stamp, a strip of leaves and flowers from the red gum can be seen, while on the companion Georgian 2½d red a similar bouquet of eucalyptus leaves and flowers is at the left.

Boy scouts of every land are taught the virtues of respect for the wild things of nature. The 2½d item which was issued at the time of the 1st Pan-Pacific Boy Scout Jamboree at Wonga Park, Melbourne, showed a typical scene of the Australian bushland and the scout who was the central subject of the design was set off by a tall eucalypt. The tree was symbolic of the fact that scouting, being an outdoor activity, inculcated respect for the bush and its inhabitants

Baron Von Muller

IT is only fitting that an article on the eucalyptus should end with a mention of Baron Ferdinand von Muller, the man who did more to preach the virtues of this tree than any other. Issued in 1948, the 2½d red commemorating von Muller shows us a spray of leaves from the yellow stringy barked eucalyptus arranged at the foot of the portrait.

Australia's greatest botanist was born at Rostock in 1825 and studied at Schleswig. Till 1827 he concentrated on the flora of Schleswig and Holstein, then under Denmark, and emigrated to Australia. In his travels through South Australia from 1848 to 1852, he discovered and named a large number of hitherto unknown plants. The Alpine vegetation of Australia, which was not previously known to the rest of the world was also brought into prominence by von Muller.

But von Muller was no laboratory botanist or armchair theoretician; he took part in the exploration of the Victoria river following it into the wilds of the Northern Territory. He was one of the four to reach Termination Lake and went overland with Augustus Gregory's expedition to Moreton Bay.

Eucalypt Publicist

BUT his main asset to the country is as the chief publiciser of the blue gum—eucalyptus globulus. He introduced the tree into the south of Europe, North and South Africa, California and the extra-tropical portions of South America. France, Spain, Portugal and Denmark honoured him; he was made F.R.S. in 1861 and K. C. M. G. in 1879. Meanwhile, the Kingdom of Wurttemberg had created him Baron in 1871, and it is by this title that he is usually known in the land of his adoption.

He was a prolific botanical writer and, in addition to the general flora of the country, specialised in works on the eucalyptus. He also took a prominent part in promoting the exploration of the unknown land of Western Australia, dying in Melbourne in 1896...It was von Muller who first extracted the essential oils from the eucalyptus and brought this universally useful product into homes the world over.

How Times Change!

HERE is a note taken from "Stamp Collecting", which, in turn, took it from the "Straits Budget".

"—The Selangor Stamp Club, at its annual general meeting, decided to abolish the colour bar. Europeans can now become ordinary members of the club. Since its inception three years ago, the club, with an all-Asian committee, admitted Europeans only as associate members without right to vote or hold office. Mr. Kuala Singam, the Hon. Secretary, considered the decision as a 'great advancement in the club's progress."

Shades of Othello and Toussaint L'Ouverture!

NYASALAND JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

Nyasaland's Diamond Jubilee will be honoured by the issue of a series of four bi-coloured stamps in mid-May. The stamps will be on sale throughout the territory till August 15th unless they are sold out earlier.

In horizontal format, the stamps will incorporate the arms of the British Central Africa Protectorate, the arms of the present-day Nyasaland Protectorate and the King's head. There will be four stamps, values and colours being as follows:

2d red and black.
3d blue and black.
6d violet and black.
5sh. dark blue and black.

For first day enthusiasts there will be a specially produced cover inscribed "Nyasaland Diamond Jubilee Official First Day Cover". They will be placed on sale to the public through a wholesale bookseller in the protectorate. In addition to these envelopes there will be others for use during the currency of the celebrations which will omit the words "first day."

SPECIAL CACHETS

On the first day of issue, the normal cancel will be placed elsewhere on the cover, and a special postmark will be used on the stamps. During the agricultural exhibition, the old barred "N" cancellation of the B. C. A. stamps of 1894 will be used to deface the items.

Who ever said that governments did not cock a wary eye at the collector?

SANTA LUCIA

With all these new 'Constitution' issues coming out one after another, it might appear that the good old Empire is disintegrating, but actually a move towards freedom is all to the good! The latest projected issue is that of St. Lucia, which is to issue a set of Constitution overprints some time in August. The overprinting will be done on the current definitives.

Ornithophobe's Nightmare

ANGOLA'S BIRD SET

For those who do not like birds—and I sincerely hope that there aren't any in this day and age—the new set from Portugal's Angola will provide a headache. Which is merely another way of saying that every bird lover should make haste to get one set of the following stamps as soon as he can. There are twenty-five stamps in all, with a face from 5c to 50 Angolars.

The total, which comes to Ags 242.50, is, at the current rates of exchange, a little over £3|-. The stamps are likely to be well up as regards printing, for though I personally do not hold with "poster art" on stamps, it must be admitted that for the younger collector and for the thematic fiend, this long series, devoted to a single subject, and printed in vivid colours, will prove very pleasing.

DESCRIPTION

The stamps, which are to be the new definitives for the colony, are to be printed by the famous Swiss firm of Courvoisier. Paper is white with coloured fibres (sounds like granite paper!) and the perforation will gauge 12. Nine out of the 25 values are in horizontal format; the rest are vertical. Each stamp features a different bird, which, is not known at the time of writing. Values and proposed colours, which are gleaned from "Stamp Mirror", are as under.

5c, blue, grey and red.
10c, blue, violet and brown.
15c, pink, brown and red.
20c, yellow, green and brown.
50c, blue, black and brown.
1 Ag. pearl-grey and black.
1.50 Ag. bistre and black.
2 Ag. yellow, brown and red.
2.50 Ag. blue and red.
3 Ag. yellow, green and grey.
3.50 Ag. pearl-grey, brown and grey.
4 Ag. violet, brown and yellow.
4-50 Ag. violet and grey-black.
5 Ag. green, brown and blue.
6 Ag. blue, green and brown.
7 Ag. orange, brown and yellow.
10 Ag. violet, brown and blue.
12-50 Ag. green, brown and blue.
15 Ag. green, brown and grey.
20 Ag. pink, brown and yellow.
25 Ag. violet and brown.
30 Ag. pink, brown, yellow and red.
40 Ag. yellow, brown and grey.
50 Ag. green, brown, blue-green and red.

The set is likely to prove extremely popular with the juvenile trade, so while it is hardly likely to skyrocket, it will nevertheless be a good buy. Try and get one set at least as soon as it is possible.

PARTIAL DECONTROL TO GET INDIA OUT OF THE WOODS

Mr. Kilachand's Call To Government

SHRI TULSIDAS KILACHAND

VICIOUS CIRCLE OF CONTROL AND SCARCITY

NEW DELHI, March 31.

WE are anxious to receive a greater degree of encouragement and co-operation from the Government and to be entrusted with greater responsibilities so that the country as a whole might get the benefit of the experience of those who are intimately connected with the complex problems of industry and trade, observed Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand in his presidential address at the 24th annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry held at Delhi on Saturday.

In his opinion, the crux of the problem is how to arouse the enthusiasm of the people in order that the Government's policies may be translated into action. After all however powerful Government may be and however well conceived their policies, it is the people who ultimately deliver the goods. It is of utmost importance, therefore, that the Government particularly our popular leaders should take positive steps to create a psychology in the country and arouse the enthusiasm of the people to achieve something we all crave for viz., a better and prosperous India.

The President of the Federation made the following suggestions for meeting the economic needs of the country.

Price and other controls which hamper greater production should be relaxed and conditions favourable to increased production created so as to break "the vicious circle of scarcity leading to controls and controls perpetuating scarcity".

The present maze of control measures should be reviewed "by a compact body of three or four persons and such of the controls as Government want to maintain should be applied de novo with effect from a convenient date in a simplified and easily understandable manner". Since it is necessary for both Government and private enterprise to expand their activities in their respective spheres, there should be a closer liaison between the Chambers of Commerce and the industrial and trade associations with the authority at the various levels.

A high powered taxation enquiry body is necessary "for a scientific revision of the tax structure of the country", to examine whether the present system is the best way of raising the required revenue and holding the balance between the exchequer and the tax payer.

A reorientation of our agricultural policy in such a way that we have to spend the minimum possible amount on imports of agricultural products and the same time prevent the loss of production due to scarcity of raw materials.

The need for the Central Government to inform the state governments that the latter's primary responsibility is to "keep their house in economic order" and to stop "vying with each other in preparing blue-prints with the sole object of obtaining more doles from the Centre."

Prevent the State Government from pursuing divergent policies, especially in regard to taxation, "which nullify to a great extent the policies and intents of the Central Government."

Lastly, the Government and particularly our popular leaders, should take "positive steps" to create a psychology in the country and arouse the enthusiasm of the people to achieve a better and prosperous India.

DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN IMPORTS

Explore All Avenues

Referring to the "dark international background", Mr. Kilachand said that "in the welter of confused rumblings generated by war psychosis and internecine rivalries, the personality of our Prime Minister and the stand taken by him are etched in bold relief."

Particularly after the outbreak of the Korean War, western countries had intensified their rearmament and stockpiling programmes. This had underlined India's dependence on foreign sources for essential materials like basic chemicals, non-ferrous metals and steel.

India should therefore explore all possible avenues for producing these materials since to continue to depend on foreign countries for such raw materials was "neither economically nor politically sound."

Examining India's foreign exchange position, Mr. Kilachand said, the net surplus of Rs. 66 crores during the year ending September 1950, had to be considered in terms of gains or losses in industrial production and of the likely imports in the near future.

PRODUCTION SUFFERS

"Viewed in this light, one cannot help feeling that the favourable trade position has been gained at the expense of domestic industrial production, which has suffered, among other causes, due to insufficient imports of raw materials. It would also seem that even now our position is not so strong as to bear the burden of increased imports of foodgrains, raw materials and of capital goods which we require so badly.

"We will, therefore have to reorientate our agricultural policy in such a way that we have to spend the minimum possible amount on our imports of agricultural products. If it is found that it is more economical to produce commercial crops than foodgrains, we should not hesitate to encourage greater production of the former in our country."

Dealing with the money market, Mr. Kilachand said, investment in the private sector had been very meagre during the past few years and capital was not forthcoming for investment in productive channels. This had been the experience not only of industry but also of Government who had now to resort to additional taxation for financing even their capital budget. Under such conditions he could not understand how a huge development programme, like the one the Planning Commission seemed to have in view, could be financed through additional taxation, "which at the most can bring in a doubtful twenty or thirty crores of rupees per annum."

TAXATION BODY

The need to resort to additional taxation amounting to Rs. 381 crores was also indicated in the Colombo Plan, in case the Government was unable to secure it from external sources. Mr. Kilachand requested the Government to reconsider the principle of further additional taxation from "the point of view of practical finance and the capacity of the people to bear the burden."

In this connection, he suggested, the Government appoint a Taxation Commission for the scientific revision of the tax structure of the country."

On the expenditure side, Mr. Kilachand said, while there could be no curtailment of expenditure on river valley projects and other similar productive enterprises, there was a "great deal of scope for effecting economies and exercising stricter control both in the capital and revenue expenditure, and in the various types of grants-in-aid to the states.

"There is a growing feeling that some of the state governments at least, instead of trying to stand on their own legs, are vying with each other in preparing blue-prints with the sole object of obtaining more doles from the Centre. This must be stopped and they should be told that it is their primary responsibility to keep their house in economic order. This will not only save much expenditure which is not very productive but will also create a better psychology for investors in Government loans."

DIVERGENT POLICIES

Mr. Kilachand regretted the divergent policies pursued by the state governments, especially in regard to taxation, which nullify to a great extent the policies and intentions of the Central Government." He mentioned sales tax as a "typical instance."

The Central Government was granting subsidies to state governments in order to keep the food price level. But the state governments were levying sales tax on food and other essential commodities, which directly interfered with the general policy of the Central Government, and pushed up the prices which the consumer had ultimately to pay.

The Central Government should introduce suitable legislation and declare certain articles as essential to the community, so that the sales tax policy of the state governments is subjected to scrutiny and approval of the Centre, he said.

VEXATIOUS CONTROL MEASURES

Cotton As Example

Referring to the "difficulties of businessmen which derive from administrative vagaries", Mr. Kilachand said, "no single factor acts as a greater damper to production and normal functioning of trade as the existence and operation of the stifling and vexatious control measures."

Taking cotton as an example, the President of the Federation contrasted the disparity in the price of cotton imported from Pakistan and the controlled price of Indian cotton. The price of Indian cotton comparing approximately to the equivalent quality of Pakistan cotton is fixed in India at Rs. 950 per candy. The final price for the Indian purchaser of such Pakistan cotton, including transport costs and Pakistan export duty, is "somewhere between Rs. 2,700 and Rs. 3,000 per candy."

"Thus, it is clear that Government should apply their mind to this important question of disparity in prices and the need to take off price control over commodities produced in India, so as to really see that the agreement will result in the movement of commodities without involving the costly maintenance or avoidable controls on the prices of Indian commodities such as cotton."

The recent lifting of the price control on raw jute and manufactured jute goods, following the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement had shown that the Government "are not wedded to controls for the sake of controls," he said.

VICIOUS CIRCLE

"Whenever removal or relaxation of controls is urged, it is sought to be countered by a plausible argument that so long as primary necessities of life are in short supply, controls must remain.

"This over-emphasis on prices rather than on production has not solved our problems. It is high time, therefore, that it is realized that unless there is increased production, especially of the necessities of life, the vicious circle of scarcity leading to controls and controls perpetuating scarcity cannot be broken.

Mr. Kilachand said that equitable distribution of the necessities of life was essential, but mere stress on this aspect through operation of rigid controls could not solve the basic problem, that of increasing production. What was needed was something more "positive".

The way sugar control had been modified a few months back so as to allow the sale of sugar, in excess of the basic quota, in the free market was a step in the right direction, he said. This gave an incentive to production as well as relief to the consumer.

DUAL MARKETS

"This experiment of dual economy, where there is a free market as well as a controlled distribution market should be extended to as many articles as possible on which controls exist at present.

"The simultaneous functioning of a controlled economy and a free economy will thus help both in the equitable distribution of the minimum requirements of the people as well as increasing production.

When it was necessary for both the Government and private enterprise to expand their activities in their respective spheres it was essential to have a closer liaison between the Chambers of Commerce and the industrial and trade associations with the authority at various levels. This would give the requisite fillip to these bodies to develop in a manner so as to render useful service both to the community and Government.

In conclusion, Mr. Kilachand said it was essential to arouse the enthusiasm of the people in order that Government's policies be translated into action, since it was the people who ultimatly "deliver the goods."

He urged: "Government and particularly our popular leaders to take positive steps to create a psychology in the country and arouse the enthusiasm of the people to achieve a better and prosperous India."

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Falgun Vad 10, 2003.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 23, 1366.
Parsi: Avin 1, 1316.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY, PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Function to felicitate Mr. Y. K. Parulekar a prominent Congressman of Bombay at People's Hall Congress House 4-30 p.m. Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister Bombay will preside and Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, Justice S. R. Tendulkar and others will speak.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Public meeting at Ambedkar Maidan, Worli when American Socialist leader Mr. Norman Thomas, Mr. Asoka Mehta and others will speak 6 p.m.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Mr. S. K. Patil, President B.P.C.C. will address a public meeting at Purshottam Wadi Station Road Malad 9 p.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Genesis of "Imperfection So-called". Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE: Programme of Classical Music by Pandit Dilip Chandra Vedi with Violin accompaniment by Pandit Hussanalal today at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi.

BLAVATSKY LODGE MEETING: Stephen Spender, Senor Salvador De Madariaga, Dr. Yergan and Julius Margolin will address a public meeting at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, at 5 30 p.m. on Sunday.

HEARING OF LIBEL SUIT TO BE EXPEDITED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The hearing and final disposal of the libel suit filed by the Hindustan Times, Ltd., and Mr. Devadas Gandhi against Mr. R. K. Karanjia, Blitz Publications, Ltd., and others was on a notice of motion taken by the plaintiffs on Friday ordered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shah in the High Court of Bombay to be expedited and placed on board for hearing on September 10, 1951, subject to part-heard suits.

Mr. H. M. Seervai and Mr. G. K. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Matubhai Jamletram and Madan appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Jehangir H. Vakil instructed by Messrs. Gagrat and Co., appeared for the defendants.

Russian Fighters Reach Albania

BELGRADE, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): An unspecified number of Soviet fighters, including several modern MIG types have arrived on Tirana airfield, Albania, usually reliable sources said here last night.

It was believed that they were shipped to Albania from the Soviet Union by sea

YUGOSLAVS AGAINST U. N. FORCE

LAKE SUCCESS, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): Yugoslavia yesterday told a United Nations Committee which is studying possible collective security measures that it was against the raising of a United Nations international volunteer force.

Dr. Ales Bebler, the Yugoslav delegate, said Yugoslavia doubted the advisability of studying the creation of a "supra-national military force." The formation of such a force he said, would clearly raise constitutional issues and would entail political implications of the first magnitude.

Estonian Premier Dismissed

STOCKHOLM, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): Estonia's Communist Premier, Arnold Veiner, has been dismissed, Tallin Radio said yesterday.

He has been replaced by Russian-born Alekscl Muurigepp, Deputy Premier since February last year.

Estonia has been part of the Soviet Union since 1940 after her occupation by Russia under the Russo-German Agreement of August 1939.

Mao In Moscow

HONG KONG, March 31, (U.P.I.-A.F.P.): Mao Tse Tung, Chairman of the Peoples' Republic of China is now in Moscow recouping from the after-effects of prolonged overwork according to a report of the New China News Agency.

Premier and Foreign Minister of the Chinese Republic, Chou En Lai, is acting in Mao's place.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, April 1.

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Prog., 07-45 Sushama Divetia, G songs, 08-15 B Joshi lalit, 11-45 R. S. Pai madhmad sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 A Husain, tabla, 13-40 Week's prog., 13-45 My favourite music, 17-30 R. S. Pai, multani, 18-10 J. P. Mohile, flute, 18-25 B Joshi, marwa, 19-00 Sushama Divetia, G geets, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 J. P. Mohile, flute, 19-30 B. V. Patekar, khambavati, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 R. S. Pai, sawni kalyan, 20-45 Sushama Divetia, G, song, 21-15 S S Iyer, K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Rimsky Korsakov.

Variations **353 m.**—07-30 Mangal Prabhat 08-00 A Husain tabla, 08-45 V R Sardeshmukh, M songs, 11-00 Film songs, 11-45 V B Warerkar's play "Ekacha gharat", 12-45 Musical interlude, 13-00 G D Mehendale, abhang, 13-30 T Kapoor, H songs, 13-50 Laxmibai Jadhav, sughrai, 17-30 For children M, 18-00 B V Patekar, bhavgeet, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 V R Sardeshmukh songs, M, 20-30 K Kumar, film review, H, 20-45 G D Mehendale, Khadilkar & Gurjar compositions, 21-00 T Kapoor, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, 21-45 B Joshi, thumri gara, 22-00 Laxmibai Jadhav, shudh nat.

BARODA

250 m.—08-15 Gangubai Hangal, vocal, 09-00 For children, G, 18-20 As in Ahmedabad, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 Gangubai Hangal, vocal, 19-30 Locals, 19-35 Vadya vrind, 19-45 J N Bhavsar, G geets, 20-00 As in Ahmedabad, 20-30 Your choice, 21-15 Gangubai Hangal, vocal.

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m.—08-15 Your requests, 09-00 As in Baroda, 18-20 Veena Bhachech, bhajans, 18-30 Locals, 18-35 Geets 19-00 As in Baroda, 19-15 B Shah, bhajans, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 B Shah, geets, 20-30 AIR orch., 20-40 Veena Bhachech, geets, 21-15 B Shah, geets, 21-30 As in Baroda.

GOA

31.22 m.—08-00 Hindi film music 09-30 AIR music, 09-45 Music by AIR. 10-00 Cavalcade of music. 10-30 Tropicana 10-45 Pipes of melody. 11-10 Week's ten top tunes. 12-00 Meet the band. 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy 01-00 Request prog. 02-00 Hindi request prog. 03-00 Hindi film music. 04-00 Salon serenade 04-30 AIR concert hall. 05-00 Through listening glass. 05-30 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

19-84, 25.05, 41-72 m.—7-15 a.m. Its a good day, 07-30 BBC news, 07-45 Star of today, 08-00 Serenade, 08-15 Voice of prophecy, 08-45 Round up time, 09-00 Swap shop, 09-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz Record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 noon Music for lunch, 12-30 p.m. RAF band, 5-00 Hindi prog., 6-30 Lipton Show, H, 07-00 Down Harmony Way, 7-15 For stars & starlet, 07-30 Radio jig-saw, 08-00 Blue Danube (India only), FOR CEYLON ONLY: World waltzes, 08-30 Air concert hall, 09-00 Famous tenors, 09-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending.

B. B. C.

METER BAND—7-30 a.m.—16. 31 and 41, 9-30—19 and 25, 11-30 13 and 19, 12-30 p.m.—13 and 19, 4-30—13 and 16, 6-30—13 and 29, 9-30—13, 16 and 25.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-00 Ivan Butler, "Crimson plush", 16-15 Sandy Macpherson at theatre organ, 18-45 Joe Loss & his orch., 19-45 BBC Sc. orch., 21-45 L Ferguson, "Your song parade", 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE—19-30 Shakespeare prog., 19-45 In Urdu for Pakistan, and M A Khan's London letter, 20-00 Weekly review, 20-20 Letters' replies, 20-30 In Hindi for India, and For children.

Marathi Play

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast another of its one hour-play in Marathi entitled "Ekach Gharat" written by the well-known play-wright B. V. alias Mama Warerkar, at 11-45 a.m. on April 1. The programme will be heard on 353 and 41.44 metres.

On the same day, at 9-45 p.m. Mr. W. H. Auden, the famous English poet, will recite some of his own poems from All India Radio, Bombay, on 244 and 41.44 metres.

Talks On Labour

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a talk in Gujarati entitled "Labour Welfare Activities in Bombay State" by Usha Shroff on April 3, at 8-30 p.m. on 244 and 41.44 metres.

Roy Denies A Report

CALCUTTA, March 31 (PTI): The Chief Minister, Dr. B C. Roy, told the Press Trust of India that the report published in certain section of the press this morning that "Mr Bimal Chandra Sinha Minster for Works and Buildings, has resigned" was absolutely false.

Electric Ticket Machines

BOMBAY, Saturday: Electric ticket printing and issuing machines, first of its kind to be set up on the Indian Railways, will begin to function at the Victoria Terminus, headquarters of the GIP Railway, here, from tomorrow. The machines are also to be installed at five other suburban stations shortly.

The machines are designed on the lines of those on the London underground railway system.

Each machine can issue six different tickets of different values with the date. They are operated by booking clerks who by pressing a button can issue one, two or three tickets of any kind at the same time.

Disturbance Over E. Rajasthan

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 31 (PTI): Following is the daily All-India weather summary for Saturday.

The western disturbance lies this morning over East Rajasthan and the adjoining areas. It is likely to move east-north-eastwards.

Thundershowers have been widespread in Assam, West Bengal Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnad and coastal Andhradesa and have occurred locally in Bihar, West Uttar Pradesh, East Rajasthan and West Madhya Pradesh. A few thunder showers have also been reported from East Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab (I).

Day temperatures continued to be below normal over the country. They were as much as 15-25 degrees F below normal in East Madhya Pradesh, Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF FIRST APRIL: Thunder showers will be widespread in Assam, West Bengal, Chota Nagpur East Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh. There will be local thundershowers in Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh East Hyderabad, Rayalseema and Tamilnad and a few thunder showers in the Punjab (I), West Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, coastal Andhradesa and Travancore-Cochin. A few dust or thunder showers may also occur in East Rajasthan.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from first March and departure from normal, recorded at 08-30 hrs. IST on 31 3 1951.

Ahmedabad	92	70	0	0	—
Baroda	93	63	0	0.2	+0.1
Phopal	91	66	0	1.4	+1.3
BOMBAY	88	71	0	0.1	+0.1
Calcutta	87	69	0.2	4.0	+2.6
Delhi	83	62	T	2.1	+1.6
Devgad	85	73	0	0	
Gwalior	87	66	0	0.5	—
Indore	89	57	0	0	—0.1
Lucknow	58		0	0.8	+0.4
Madras	91	77	T	0	—0.3
Mysore	91	71	0	0.4	—0.1
Nagpur	84	65	0.3	2.1	+1.5
Pachmarhi	82	59	0	0.4	—0.0
Simla	49	44	0.1	4.5	+2.1

Ruttonji J. Medora Retires

Mr. Ruttonji J. Medora, the retiring Superintendent of the South British Insurance Co., Bombay, was the guest of honour at a reception recently held by members of the staff of the Company. Tributes were paid to his services extending over thirty-seven years by the Manager, Mr. E. E. Trussell and the staff.

Paintings Of Newton

The paintings by Mr. Francis Newton Souza which are on view in his one man show conform to the formula which he has found to be congenial to himself. Inspired by the modern trends of western art, Mr. Newton has continued to paint studiously in the style adopted by him, and has acquired a good hold on forms and colour. His paintings, though they look to be quaint to some people, are precisely like what they are intended to be, and they cannot go beyond limitations of their range of expression.

Mr. Newton's work is Indian only to the extent that he draws his subject-matters for painting from India. In search of the material, he approaches the people with sympathy and portray, various aspects of their daily life. The present exhibition shows a variety of such subjects selected by him. In "The Mother" (9), one feels tenderness which is implicit in the situation. "Woman with Ring" (35), "Seated woman" (10) and "Mother and Child" (25) can be cited as other equally good examples of Mr. Newton's way of painting.

D. G. V.

BEST EMPLOYEES UNION RECOGNISED

INTUC Displaces Socialists

The BEST Employees Union (INTUC) of which Mr. Abid Ali is the President, has been declared as the Representative Union of the BEST workers, displacing the Socialist controlled BEST Workers Union, under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946, by the Registrar.

About six months back the INTUC Union had made an application in this behalf. During the last six months the Registrar made a detailed and searching enquiry which has established that the INTUC Union has much larger membership than the Socialist Union. The Socialist Union had alleged that the INTUC Union was sponsored by Company Management has been rejected by the Registrar.

TWA TO USE SPEEDPAK

The revolutionary Lockheed "Speedpak", and auxiliary cargo carrier, has been introduced on Trans World Airlines Constellations as another feature of TWA international air cargo service. The Speedpak will be used only overseas on a demand basis on TWA routes between Shannon, Ireland and Bombay.

Lifeboat-shaped, the 33-foot Speedpak con can be attached to the underside of the Constellation as needed, adding four tons to the freight-carrying capacity of the ship. Cargo inside the Speedpak is fully protected by a rubber seal and is thoroughly waterproofed. A special heating unity

PARTICULAR PERSON TRUNK CALLS

NEW DELHI, March 31: From April 1, the charge for particular person trunk calls will be reduced during the half and one-third rate periods from one-fourth of the full rate to one-fourth of the half or one-third rate. From that date, therefore, the additional charge for the particular person call will be one-fourth of the full, half or one-third ordinary rate for a trunk call according as the call is made during the full, half or one-third rate period subject to a minimum of 3 annas irrespective of whether the call is urgent or ordinary.

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It can help you to Wealth, rapid promotions better health, bigger business, gain the love of the one you most desire cause happy and speedy marriages, and success in all undertakings. It lifts you out of your troubles and sorrows and starts you on the path of success and happiness. So no matter what your hope, desire or ambition may be, write to me in confidence and I will send you full FREE particulars of your chances of success and how to attain it easily and early. Write right now and change failure into success.

PROF. SEKHAR, The Great Mesmerist and Zamindar, ELURU. (W.G.Dt.)

BEAR DANCE SHATTERS OPPOSITION IN SURGEON-GENERAL'S CUP

Punters Fare Disastrously

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Hospital Day's race meeting decided today at Mahalaxmi caused lot of damage to punters as only a solitary firm favourite materialised in the card of eight events.

Bear Dance, five-year-old English horse by Big Game out of Dancing Time flew over the last twenty yards from nowhere to beat fancied Sea Gull fair and square in the day's feature, the Surgeon General's Cup. The black horse who raced with a degree of success at home has left great hopes of a bright future in his owner, Mr. Radha Sigtia and in the manner he has scored today, he is sure to hack the poor lot of thorough-breds who are racing here at the present time. Prince Ajit lost also the chances he had by a bad get away while Purtusingh was dislodged from Sangram at the raise of the barrier and the horse galloped riderless and returned to the paddock along with the other contestants in the race. Sea Gull, Diniar and Rim Jhim ran in order behind the winner but a subsequent objection lodged by the rider of Rim Jhim against Diniar was upheld and their placing orders were reversed.

The training and riding honours were evenly distributed today.

The day's double event which had 189 tickets returned Rs. 130-8-0 while the treble was solved by only 49 punters. Each ticket fetched Rs. 2,918.

The following are the results:—

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. S. S. Kapur's DILBAHAR 8-12 Purtusingh 1
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and Moosa M. Hoosein's ATTA ALLAH 8-12 Gilmore 2
Khan Bahadur H. K. Shaikh and and Mr. B. N. Sanas' LOCH STELLA 8-12 S. Chavan 3
Messrs. Abid H. Doctor and F. M. Potia's GIRL GUIDE 8-12 P. Khade 4

Not run: Haseen, Eastern Queen and Full Blue.

Won by: 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 3 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 118. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 38 and Rs. 21.

Trainer: Akbar Khan.

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. K. M. Modi's MAGNIFICENT 8-1 I. Khan 1
Mr. Diamond's ROYAL GUARD 8-9 P. Khade 2
Mrs. H. McQuade's MONTFORT 8-3 Pierce 3
Mr. Ali Akbar's WHO'S THAT 7-11 Shaikh 4

Not run: Dil-Ki-Bat and Game Bid.

Won by: 3/4 length. Neck, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 14 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 92. Places Rs. 29 and Rs. 20.

Trainer: A. L. Talib.

THE CAMA AND ALBLESS HOSPITAL PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's DON'T BOAST 7-2 Pk. Maind. 1
Mr. Bacadar M. Tata's KANTAKA 8-3 Shinde 2
Mr. W. L. Meier's MONDANA 8-11 G. Medhe 3
Mr. M. S. Rakim's SNAP AND TICKLE 7-12 I. Khan 4

Not run: Malwale and Ali's Pride.

Won by: 2 3/4 lengths. Neck, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 17 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 77. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 22 and Rs. 18.

Trainer: P. Rylands.

THE K. E. M. HOSPITAL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. N. J. Hamilton's INOTTATUS 8-10 F. Khade 1
The Rani of Jetpur's PERIJADE 8-5 Purtusingh 2
Messrs. Abdul Ali Majid and Abdullah's D. DAY 8-12 Pk. Maind 3
Mr. B. N. Sanas' SHOW ON 8-0 S. Chavan 4

Not run: Desert Hawk and Dark Roy.

Won by: Head, Neck, 1 3/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 42 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 19 and Rs. 19.

Trainer: B. P. Shivan.

THE SURGEON GENERAL'S CUP—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. R. J. Sigtia's BEAR DANCE 8-10 Duffy 1
The Maharaja of Patiala's SEA GULL 8-8 Gilmore 2
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's RIM JHIM 8-3 Damodar 3
Mr. A. H. Wadia's DINIAR 7-10 Jagdish 4

Not run: Nuremberg and Eastern Sea.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, Neck.

Time: 1 minute 41 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 16 and Rs. 21.

Trainer: W. Buckley.

THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. E. J. Mashal's DAGANIA 8-13 Gilmore 1
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's DOMINATE 8-10 Steven 2
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's FAIRY WAY 8-5 G. Medhe 3
Mr. G. R. Kolte and Rao Saheb D. B. Bhilare's STAR OF MAHAD 7-8 Damodar 4

Not run: Repartee, Riviera, King's Star, Firdaussi and Oases.

Won by: 1 length, Short head, Neck.

Time: 1 minute 56 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 59. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 33 and Rs. 18.

Trainer: D. Naoshirwan.

THE K. E. M. HOSPITAL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's SUNNY ISLAND 8-5 Amir Ahmed 1
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's GUN DRILL 8-13 Damodar 2
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's PRINCESS DOMINIC 9-2 Stevens 3
Mr. Diamond's LERINS 8-6 Duffy 4

Not run: Solid Gold, Gay Boy and Shah of Iran.

Won by: Neck, Neck, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 42 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 16 and Rs. 35.

Trainer: Mahomedalli.

THE CAMA AND ALBLESS HOSPITAL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maharani Chimnabai of Baroda's LUCKY GIPSY 8-3 Devaney 1
Mr. Abdul Ali Majid's CHRISSIE DARLING 8-2 Shaikh 2
Mr. Chotey Lal Gupta's BOTTICELLI 8-8 S. Chavan 3
Mr. V. R. Jadhav's ARMY AND NAVY 9-0 B. Khalil 4

Not run: Coronet, Yuvaraj, Pahili Mulakhat, Karan and Persepolis.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 72. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 41 and Rs. 53.

Trainer: Major Jadhav.

Double Pool paid Rs. 138-8-0. Tickets 189.

Customs Taste First Defeat

CALCUTTA, March 31 (PTI): Customs, last year's unbeaten first division hockey league champions, met their first defeat of the season this evening going down to Police by the odd goal in three. With this setback the champion's chances of retaining the honours, receded to the background.

The following are the results:

Police 2, Customs 1, Bhowanipore 0, Mohun Bagan 7, Rajasthan 0. Punjab Sports 4, Calcutta Football Club 1.

DONKEY RACES IN PAKISTAN CAPITAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, March 30: Karachi Race Club has planned to run Donkey Races here as a novel feature during the forthcoming Pakistan Red Cross Fete, in which Donkeys from all over Sind will be seen in action.

A special two-furlong race course has been laid out to give the donkeys of Sind an opportunity to display their racing talents.

These races will be a daily feature during the Red Cross Fete and four races will be run every evening. Prizes will aso be given on two-rupee tote tickets. The names of the jockeys who will ride the donkeys are being kept as a close secret.

OUTSIDERS FIGHT OUT LINCOLNSHIRE

Barnes Park Wins In A Thrilling Finish

LINCOLN, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): Barnes Park, a 30 to to one outsider trained in Scotland, won the Lincolnshire Handicap run over a mile here today. The winner, a five-year-old colt by Nasrullah, came with a storming finish to run another outsider 40 to one chance, Newton Heath out of it by half a length. Yet a third outsider 66 to one Streatley, one of the two greys in the race finished two lengths away third of 35 runners.

Line-Ups For Today's Baseball

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Bombay Bombers will meet the Karachi Camels in an inter-city baseball game this morning at 10 a.m. at the Cooperage.

The Governor of Bombay will throw out the first ball to start the game between the teams representing the American Clubs of Karachi and Bombay.

Mr. Lee Kamern will be at the microphone to give his lucid commentary.

Line-ups for the game are as follows:

KARACHI CAMELS

Don Boyd, (Short stop). Al Pagnotta, (third base). Vic Rusika, (short field). John Coapman, (first base). Hary Spielman, (catcher). Walter Baughman, (pitcher). Don Brown, (left field). Mike Shortley, (second base). Robert Miller, (right field). Joe Gates, center field).

BOMBAY BOMBERS

John Hanlon, (short field). Al Galpin, (center field). John Hlavacek, (short stop). W. M. McComb, (pitcher). Jack Scott, (catcher). Vincent Ryan, (right field). Jack Tucker (left field). Ralph Schafer (second base). Charles MacArthur, (first base). Lloyd Britton (third base).

Umpires: W. H. Griffith, Bill Parsons.

Dodds Leaves For Hong Kong Today

CALCUTTA, March 31.

Gil Dodds, the thirtytwo-year old American sprinter known in his country as "The Flying Parson" arrived here this afternoon by air from Poona. He ran recently in Bombay and Poona and came to Calcutta to demonstrate his skill at the invitation of the Bengal Olympic Association.

Dodds, who holds the record of running an indoor mile in four minutes and 05.3 seconds, beat the All-India record in 800 Metres at the Brabourne Stadium, Bombay on Thursday last.

"The Flying Parson," who is on an evangelical tour of Japan, was reported tired as his plane reached late and appeared at the National Cricket Club about 37 minutes behind schedule. He participates in a 800 metres race along with A. T. Badiali and H. Mulick, the Bengal runners. Dodds beat the second man, Badiali by about forty yards, completing the course in two minutes and 2-2/5 seconds. He failed to lower the Indian record held by Hazura Singh of one minute 56.2 seconds.

Dodds told pressmen that running on grass track was a novel experience for him as he was used to cinder tracek in Philadelphia. He would remember the hospitality and enthusiasm of the people of India with pride, he added. He leaves for Hongkong tomorrow—PTI.

BRATTON-GAVILAN BOUT RECOGNIZED

NEW YORK, March 30 (PTI-Reuter): The New York State Athletic Commission today agreed to recognise the winner of a bout on May 18 between Johnny Bratton of Chicago and Kid Gavilan of Cuba as world welterweight champion.

Bratton gained recognition by the N.B.A. as successor to Ray Robinson, now the middleweight champion, by defeating Charlie Fusari in a Chicago 15-round bout on March 14.

The Bratton-Gavilan fight would be 15 rounds.

INTER-SERVICES BOYS BOXING

NEW DELHI, March 30 (PTI): Four teams will be participating in the Inter-Services Boys Team Boxing Tournament which will be held here from April 3 to 5.

In the first round, Indian Navy will meet the Eight Gurkha Rifles Regimental Centre (Eastern Command) and the Madras Engineering Centre (Southern Command) will meet the Dogra Regimental Centre (Western Command). The finals will be staged on April 5.

MANTRI SKITTLES OUT 'A' TEAM FOR 77 RUNS

All-Naik Maharashtrians Purshottam Shield Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

KNOWN for his prowess as a wicketkeeper, Madhav Mantri displayed his versatility this afternoon at the Hindu Gymkhana, when playing for the 'B' team in the All-Naik's Merry Maharashtrians Purshottam Shield final, he helped skittle out the 'A" team, the holders, for the paltry total of 77 runs in their first innings. When play ended for the day today in the play-to-a-finish match, the 'B' team had scored 43 runs for the loss of one wicket.

Batting first on a perfect pitch, the 'A' team batsmen failed miserably against Mantri's medium-paced attack. Only G. S. Wagh (17), K. V. Palwankar (16) and D. B. Prabhu (16) reaching doubles figures. M. R. Rege, did not bat.

Mantri accounted for five victims, returning the proud analysis of 16.5-7-18-5. Gupte and Vinod shared the remaining four wickets.

T. B. Vinod and P. K. Kamath opened confidentally, but when it looked like these two would carry the play till tomorrow, the latter gave a return catch to Shinde, who had opened the bowling. Kamath's wicket fell with the score at 38. When stumps were drawn for the day, Mantri and Vinod were batting with 0 and 19 respectively, with the junior team 34 runs behind on the first innings with nine wickets to go.

The following were the scores:—

Naik's Merry Maharashtrians 'A'

(First Innings)

R. V. Bhajekar b Vinod 4; G. S. Wagh c Manjrekar b S. P. Gupte 17; K. Naik lbw Vinod 0; R. R. Chandorkar c Kenny b S. P. Gupte 9; J. K. Seth c M. S. Naik b Mantri 1; K. V. Palwankar c Amladi b Mantri 16; D. B. Prabhu c Kenny b Mantri 16; S. G. Shinde b Mantri 0; A. S. Saigi b Mantri 0; D. T. Kotian not out 0; M. R. Rege did not bat. Extras 5. Total 77.

Fall of wickets: 1 for 9; 2 for 9; 3 for 35; 4 for 36; 5 for 36; 6 for 60; 7 for 72; 8 for 72; 9 for 77; 10 for 77.

Bowling Analysis: S. S. Padbidri 6-3-8-0; T. B. Vinod 6-1-15-2; M. K. Mantri 14.5-7-18-5; S. P. Gupte 14-4-31-2.

Naik's Merry Maharashtrians 'B'

(First Innings)

T. B. Vinod batting 19; P. K. Kamath c and b Shinde 19; M. K. Mantri batting 0. Extras 5. Total for 1 wicket 43.

Fall of wicket: 1 for 38.

Bowling Analysis: S. G. Shinde 6-1-16-1; K. Naik 2-0-6-0; D. T. Kotian 2-1-16-0.

Kirkeeans Waste Chances To Draw

PORT TRUST TROUNCED IN AGA KHAN HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two matches were played this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana ground in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament when G. B. Police 'A' were concerned in a goalless draw with Kirkeeans in their second round match, while earlier Bombay Port Trust were trounced by E M E Station Workshops, Kirkee by five goals to two.

The replay, between the Police and Kirkeeans has been fixed for Monday at 5-30 p.m.

The City Police-Korkeeans encounter proved rather disappointing and tame. Though both sides combined well, it was the intermediate lines that failed to support the forwards. The Kirkee side should have won.

Kirkeeans wasted numerous scoring chances, due to their delaying tactics and failure to convert first time. The Police broke away occasionally, but Lazarus was to blame for not scoring at least twice. The second period was quite well matched in the early stages, but later on Krkeeans forced four corners all of which proved fruitless. Extra time was played, but in vain.

The teams were

KRKEEANS: Phillips; Malelloo, Md. Hussein, Sk. Yousuf, Diago, Yousuf Kaloo, Aspat, Pillay, Dada, Salunke, Xavier.

G. B. POLIC: Mendonca; S Dias, Jameson, Agre, Miranda, J D'Souza, L Vaz, Lazarus, N Rodrigues, Tambe, Abbas.

Umpires: A N Desai and Mathur.

PORT TRUST TROUNCED

First Division League side Bombay Port Trust were swamped by E. M. E. Station Workshops (Kirkee) by five to two in the first round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament early this evening.

Eddie Gabriel and Arnold Pacheco were responsible for the many fine break throughs of the side. Gabriel excelled with his dribbling, making circles round the Port Trust defence. For the losers Crasto, their custodian saved splendidly, but more often he was completely at the mercy of the opposing forwards. Martins and Basil D'Souza impressed in the attack.

Gabriel and Pacheco scored in the tenth and twenteeth minutes of play for Poona, then Martin reduced the margin. Gabriel shot past an onrushing goalie before the break to give his side E M E their third goal. In the later stages of the second half Gabriel notched from close in, while Basil D'Souza reduced again for B P T but straight from the bully of Sohan Singh netted.

The teams were:

E M E WORKSHOPS: Nathan; Phillips, Dass, Anthony, Gulab, Lawrence, Xavier, Gabriel, Sohan Singh, Arnold, Rosario.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST: Crasto, Dias, Rego, G Fernandes, Quinn, Andrades, Rozario, B D'Souza, Martin, L D'Souza J P D'Mello.

Umpires: Mokle and Wences.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Bombay Gymkhana Ground

4-15 p.m. Lucky Star, Belgaum vs. Blue Wizards.

5-30 p.m. Lusitanians vs. Poona United (Aga Khan Tourney).

Cooperage

4-00 p.m. St. Xavier's High School, vs. St. Stanislaus (Junior Aga Final).

6-20 p.m. Punjab Police vs. Independents Karachi, (Invitation final replay).

BASEBALL

Cooperage

10 a.m. Karachi Camels vs. Bombay Bombers.

TENNIS

Bandra Gymkhana

4-15 p.m. Suburban Open Tournament.

SUBURBAN TENNIS

Mrs. Athaide & Miss Gopaldas Win Women's Doubles Title

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The women's doubles final of the Suburban Open Tennis Tournament, which was played this evening at the Bandra Gymkhana, resulted in Mrs. Phyllis Athaide and Miss Nirmala Gopaldas winning the title in two long-drawn out sets from Mrs. Diane Swete and Mrs. Ruby Cuthbertson.

The losing pair, being aware of the strength of their opponents' ground strokes, preferred to lob, and this very nearly earned them the title. In each of the set, Mrs. Swete and Mrs. Cuthbertson were leading 5-2, but this Miss Gopaldas and Mrs. Athaide rallied splendidly to win each set at 9-7.

C. L. Savara and Miss Nirmala Gopaldas, won their unfinished quarter-final round very easily, defeating N. J. Bellani and Mrs. Swete in the third set that had remained to be played. But they met two "Tartars" in Vasant and Miss Laxmi Merchant, who made short work of them in the semi-final, which was also played today, the losers getting only four games in the two sets. Vasant and Miss Merchant will contest the final tomorrow evening with Sammy Bharucha and Mrs. Phyllis Athaide. The last named, incidentally is in the both the remaining finals—singles and mixed—in both of which she meets Miss Laxmi Merchant.

Sammy Bharucha's "B" singles semi-final against Walter D'Souza was a ding dong affair from the baseline, which he won in two straight sets.

The following were today's results:—

Men's "B" Singles

SEMIFINAL: Sammy Bharucha beat Walter D'Souza 6-2, 8-6.

Women's Doubles

FINAL: Mrs. Phyllis Athaide and Miss Nirmala Gopaldas beat Mrs. Diane Swete and Mrs. Ruby Cuthbertson 9-7, 9-7.

Mixed Doubles

QUARTERFINAL: C. L. Savara and Miss Nirmala Gopaldas beat N. J. Bellani and Mrs. Diane Swete 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

SEMIFINAL: G. Vasant and Miss Laxmi Merchant beat C. L. Savara and Miss Nirmala Gopaldas 6-3, 61.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY

COURT NO. 1: 4-15 p.m. onwards F. Bekkevold vs W. D. Lewis; C. L. Savara and D. Stilliard vs J. M. Kantawala and K. Mahindra or N. J. Bellani and K. V. Rai; G. Vasant and Miss Laxmi Merchant vs Sammy Bharucha and Mrs. Phyllis Athaide (mixed final).

COURT NO. 2: 4-15 p.m. Mrs. Phyllis Athaide vs Miss Laxmi Merchant (singles final).

COURT NO. 3: 4-15 p.m. J. M. Kantawala and K. Mahindra vs N. J. Bellani and K. V. Rai.

Two Hockey Finals Today

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The final of the Invitation Hockey Tournament between East Punjab Police and Karachi Independents will be played on Sunday evening at 5-20 p.m. while earlier St. Xaviers High School meet St. Stanislaus in the Junior Aga Khan Hockey School Tournament final.

Delhi Spring Hockey Festival Match

NEW DELHI, March 31 (PTI): In the first match of Delhi's Spring Hockey Festival which commenced here today, Delhi Police beat Brothers Club (both local teams) by one goal to nil.

The other match scheduled for today between IAF (local champions) and Madhya Bharat Police (Gwalior) was postponed owing to a sharp downpour of rain a few minutes before the match was to start.

High Commissioner For India In Ceylon

MADRAS, March 31 (UPI): The Madras Government have, it is learnt, urged upon the Government of India the urgency for early appointment of a High Commissioner for India in Ceylon in view of the increasing problems affecting the interests of Indians there.

The names of Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, Editor "Mathrubhumi" Calicut, and Mr. H. C. Dasapa who is now Finance Minister, Mysore Government, are being mentioned in connection with the above appointment.

Raising Status Of High Commissioners

NEW DELHI, March 31 (PTI): Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister for External Affairs, informed Mr. A. M. Rathnaswamy that there was no question of raising the status of High Commissioners of India in various countries because their status was exactly the same as that of ambassadors enjoying the same privileges and immunities. Except for the designation, there was no difference between them.

CORDEIRO WOMEN'S HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Cordeiro Women's Hockey League was resumed today with two matches being played. Grey's 'C' beat Lynettes by a solitary goal and Bombay City 'B' beat Blue Wizards by a simlar margin.

Miss Carvalho scored the Grey's only goal, while Miss Ahuja scored for City.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COOTTON (OCTOBER)

NEW YORK, March 31

Previous closing	40.65
Today's opening	40.74
Difference	+09
Today's closing	40.65
Difference	unchanged

Stop Press

DETENUS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 31

Eight detenus in the Sabarmati Central Jail have gone on hunger-strike, because their demands were not met, it is learnt. It is understood that they asked for better diet, radio facilities, football and other games.

BRITAIN'S CENSUS BEGINS

LONDON, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): Sixty thousand men and women began knocking on doors throughout Britain today to collect facts and figures for the first census since 1931. Brritain's present population is estimated at about 50 millions.

IRANIAN OIL STRIKE

TEHERAN, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): A small group joined the strike of Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's oil-field workers today but the toal number out dropped from about 12,000 to 10,000. The whole of the oilfield area is under Martial Law.

MORE PAK RICE FOR CITY

KARACHI, March 31: 1,800 tons of Pakistani rice were shipped from here today to Bombay by the steamship "Jalavihar".

HYDERABAD SCORES

HYDERABAD, March 31 (PTI): The State Congress has captured all the sixty seats open for election to the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation. They were returned uncontested in 53 seats.

Twenty-five out of a total of 28 seats in the Secunderabad Municipality have been won by the State Congress, 19 out of them without contest.

BIG 'RED' OFFENSIVE

WASHINGTON, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): Chinese forces are expected to launch a tremendous new offensive in Korea soon, according to usually reliable sources here. American Government officials have little hope of a negotiated settlement in the foreseeable future, the sources said.

PAK IRAQ PACT

KARACHI, March 31: A trade agreement between Pakistan and Iraq was signed here today.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

Scheduled Castes' Memorandum

BOMBAY, March 31 (PTI).

Eleven scheduled castes members of the Bombay Legislature in a memorandum to President Rajendra Prasad today appealed to him to see that there was no transfer from one district to another of any constituency reserved for scheduled castes in the State for election to the Indian Parliament.

The memorandum, which was signed among others by Mr. N. S. Kajrolkar and Mr. H. I. Kalyani, stated that scheduled caste members were apprehensive of rumours that a constituency reserved for them in east khandesh might be transferred to Belgaum district. Considering the strength of scheduled castes population in the area there was no justification for any such change, the memorandum said.

In the State of Bombay the scheduled castes have 27 seats reserved in the State Assembly and four seats in the house of people (Parliament).

French Fighter For Peace Arrested

NEW YORK, March 31 (UPI-APP): Mrs. Elizabeth Moos, who was arrested yesterday on her arrival by air from France as a "foreign agent" not registered, was later released on bail for two thousand dollars. On being arrested, Mrs. Moos said she considered that "the right to speak for peace which is root of this affair is the most crucial question of our epoch".

Mrs. Moos is one of the leaders of the "American Centre of Information of Peace".

Gujarat Khedut Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, March 31: The first All Gujarat Khedut (small landholders) Conference will meet at Bardoli on April 12.

Mr. Samaldas Gandhi will inaugurate the Conference which will be presided by Mr. Pragjibhai Desai who was co-worker of Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa.

WESTERN CRUSADE AGAINST REDS

WASHINGTON, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): With the strong backing of Argentina a declaration of Western Hemisphere solidarity against communism was approved yesterday by a key committee of the Inter-American Foreign Ministers Conference.

Known as the "declaration of Washington" the resolution pledged the American nation to:

1. Oppose communism, 2 reaffirm inter-American solidarity, and 3. foster close economic co-operation against Russian aggression.

Final approval of the full conference was considered almost certain because all members were represented on the political and military co-operation committee which approved it.

Paris Transport Strike Continues

PARIS March 31 (PTI-Reuter): At a midnight meeting between the Transport Minister and a leading member of the Bus Metro Managerial Board the strike committee failed to solve the fifteen-day-old Paris public transport stoppage.

Armed Dacoits Rob Mill Manager

AMRITSAR, March 31 (PTI): Six armed men attacked the manager of a local mill last night in front of the mill and relieved him of cash amounting to Rs. 25,000.

The dacoits, who came on horseback attacked the manager with lathis, snatched the bag containing the money from the manager and escaped in the darkness under the cover of bullet fire.

One person, who resisted the dacoits, was wounded by bullets.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17

BOMBAY FORGES PROTOCOL ON CULTURAL FREEDOM

All-Out Offensive Against 'Stalinism Unlimited'

NO ROOM FOR NEUTRALITY OR INDIFFERENCE

India Must Choose Here And Now, Warns Burnham

BOMBAY, Saturday.

India should immediately decide "for or against communism" if she desired "to continue to exist and grow as an independent nation, said Mr. James Burnham, the well-known American political writer, addressing the open session of the Indian Congress for Cultural Freedom today.

Stating that from the dynamic point of view and because of her historical and geo-political importance, the position of India today was similar to the Russia under Kerensky and China under Chiang-kai-Shek, Mr. Burnham observed that the solution of her problem lay in deciding for or against communism.

With the open session of the Congress held at the Sunderabai Hall this evening under the presidentship of Senor Salvador De Madariaga, the deliberations of the Congress came to a close today.

Sr. de Madariaga summed up his message to India thus: "If we want peace, let us seek it through liberty; if we want liberty, we should not seek it only through peace."

Mr. Norman Thomas, the American Socialist leader, who received an overwhelming ovation from the audience, invoked the Indian youth to "write the poems and the plays and sing the songs of liberty that help to conquer poverty and war itself" so that "you may wake up yourself and us from the haunted sleep"

The open session heard the Declaration on Cultural Freedom, adopted earlier at the plenary session, read out to them by the Secretary of the Congress Mr. S. H. Vatsyayan.

Mr. Vatsyayan said that the declaration "substantially" represented the opinion of all the delegates and "was worthy of respect".

Victory Of Democracy

Faith in the ultimate victory of the forces of freedom and democracy was affirmed by Mr. Norman Thomas, noted American Socialist leader speaking at the open session today:

Mr. Thomas, however, warned that if totalitarianism was first allowed to win before it broke down "freedom will be slow to emerge in the world again."

"For freedom and democracy are appliances of slow growth", he added. He had not a shadow of doubt, that "totalitarianism can never cover the world as darkness covered the earth at night."

The Socialist leader who was given a tremendous ovation predicted that "a day will come when the 'Red Empire' that Stalin has created out of the International Movement will fall apart." Stalinism, he said, had neither conquered poverty nor secured equality of men in Russia. The gulf between thes highest and the lowest paid in that country, he said, was as great as in America, and in America it was "disgustingly great."

Asserting that there could be no victory for peace unless there was victory for freedom, Mr. Thomas said that there were signs of "a struggle for the human spirit resulting in fellowship which does not consider the questions of race, creed and colour."

"Unless, people like you, fighters, artists, poets, dreamers and scientists realize that freedom is the only condition under which men can thrive best" there could be no real progress.

RISK FOR TRUTH

Expressing his appreciation of the work of the conference and "the superior quality of the discussions", he said that it was not possible to create "series of one humanity by governmental action alone". "We have got to know each other". Since the days of Promotheus, he recalled who was punished by the jealous gods for first bringing the fire from heaven to serve man, "many who have brought inspiration to mankind have been punished." "Yet men have stood erect and dared to say what they thought right".

Freedom, he said, implied that there was willingness to take risk to find out truth, "to bring truth in the market place and let it cry out." But this progress, this pursuit of truth, had been gravely interrupted by the forces of totalitarianism with its new technique and tremendous power made possible by the advancement of the radio and communication and "education."

This, he said, had resulted in "Iron Curtain" countries in mass regimentation of society which was literally a slave society. However, there were thousands upon thousands of men in the countries beyond the Iron Curtain "with passionate love of liberty which they are denied." At the same time, it must not be forgotten, that in free societies there are men who use freedom as a cloak for advancing their personal desires."

In an age when science had been perfected as a means for total des-

(Continued on Page 14)

TEXT OF DECLARATION ON CULTURAL FREEDOM

CULTURE has both an individual and a social content. Individual culture is an attitude to life on the part of a human being who seeks awareness of himself and of the world.

Social culture results from the integration of the culture of the members of a community and of the social relationships emerging in the geographical environment and historical tradition which define the community. Neither individual nor social culture can be complete unless it rests on the under going unity of mankind.

II

Culture can only flourish, find its best expression, and be secure in a free society. A society is free in which the integrity of the individual is recognised and respected as a primary ethical value, with all the guarantees of social justice, including equality of opportunity, which this principle implies. All spiritual pursuits and attainments arising from culture are rooted in this fundamental principle.

III

While culture has a universal basis, its expression is as particular and varied as the communities themselves. This variety is inherent in the creative genius of peoples and enriches the content of human experience on which universal culture is based

IV

Each concrete social unit which has geographical environment and a historical tradition, must enjoy independence and be able to evolve its own culture and afford and maintain the necessary freedom for its members and for their individual cultural progress.

V

It is the duty of the individual to protect and develop the conditions, mentioned above, necessary for freedom of culture.

Freedom of cultural pursuits is of intrinsic significance, not only for the individual but for the community as a whole.

VI

The best expression of a free culture presupposes an attempt to widen, deepen and perfect the individual's awareness of himself and of the world. In modern times civilisation has been mostly governed by an undue emphasis on externalities and a tendency towards standardisation of human life. Totalitarianism, an extreme expression of this evil, has carried it into the social and political fields.

VII

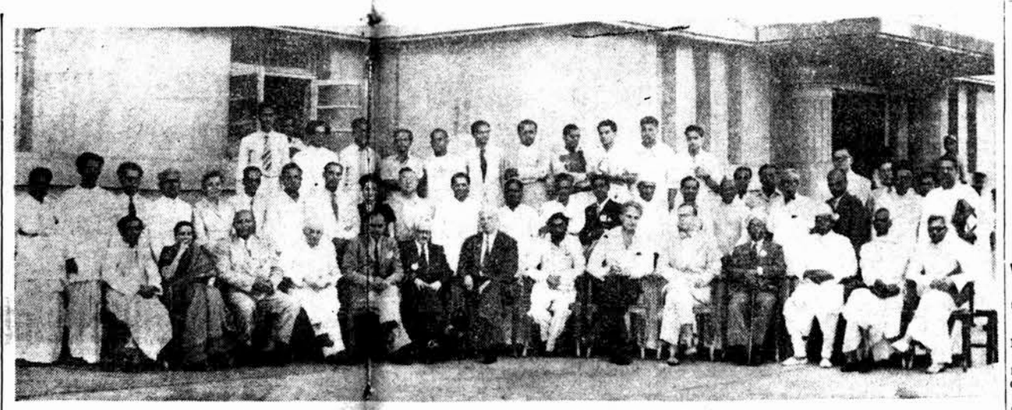
At no period of time and in no region has perfection of cultural freedom been attained. But the recognition of the integrity of the individual as a primary ethical value provides the basic condition for the march towards perfection. While social tyranny has existed in the past and continues to exist in greater or less measure today, it is obvious that in a society where the basic political, economic and social conditions of individual freedom are accepted and respected culture may develop, while in societies where these basic conditions have been denied or destroyed, even the possibility of a contemporary culture ceases to exist. The effect of modern tyranny is more insidious and destructive than any tyranny in the past, inasmuch as the modern tyranny of totalitarianism seeks to dictate not only the form in which truth both aesthetic and scientific may be expressed but truth itself. In such a tyranny truth itself ceases to exist and have meaning: it is made subservient to political belief, economic advantage and expediency.

VIII

The new tyranny founded on the theory and practice of the totalitarianism is the gravest challenge man has faced in civilised history.

The defence of cultural freedom, is in the main, the defence of free society against this challenge.

Indifference or neutrality towards this totalitarian tyranny amounts to a renunciation of the Indian tradition and our human heritage, and a betrayal of all spiritual values.



Group photo of the delegates to the Indian Congress for Cultural Freedom taken on Saturday before the final sessions. From left to right: Raja Rau, Bharati Sarabhai; Dr. Max Yergan, Salvador De Madariaga; Denis De Rougemont; Julius Margoline; Norman Thomas; Asoka Mehta, Stephen Spender; James Burnham; and Kodanda Rao.

Nehru Throws Light

CHANGE OF VENUE OF CULTURAL CONGRESS

NEW DELHI, March 31 (UPI): Mr. M. O. Mathai, Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, today released a letter he had written to Mr. Vatsyayan, of the Congress for Cultural Freedom, at the instance of the Prime Minister on the subject of transfer of the venue of the congress from Delhi to Bombay.

He said: "The Prime Minister desires me to write to you about some cultural conference (other than the one being held in the Red Fort) proposed to be held in Delhi in the near future. He heard about this, this evening from the Home Minister.

He was further informed that the Deputy Commissioner had given permission for this conference, as two of the sponsors were Cabinet Ministers.

Normally, there will be no difficulty about holding this conference. But only recently, Government decided not to give permission to a Peace Congress to be held in Delhi. This decision was a general one, as Government did not think it desirable to have any conferences here during this period owing to communal and other difficulties. In refusing permission to the Peace Congress, it was stated that other conferences would not be allowed.

The fact that the Deputy Commissioner has given permission has thus created a difficulty.

Both the Prime Minister and the Home Minister feel that it would not be desirable to hold any conference in Delhi in the near future, even though this conference is for purely cultural objects, as this will be contrary to their previous statements and assurances.

"The Prime Minister has already written to Mr. K. M. Munshi on this subject. He has now asked me to convey this information to you as you are the corresponding secretary of the sponsors behind this conference".

SRINAGAR, March 31 (UPI): Srinagar radio station caught fire this afternoon. Half a dozen fire-extinguishing engines which arrived in time, fought flames for over two hours, when the fire was brought under control. Both the transmitter and most of the stores have been saved.

The Bombay Chronicle

As the Newsprint Control Order, 1951 comes into force from April 2, the "Bombay Chronicle", daily edition, will be publishing only 42 pages per week. The price of the "Bombay Chronicle" remains unchanged.

ALL-OUT CRITICISM AGAINST COMMERCE MINISTRY

Discussion In Parliament On Government's Policy

NEW DELHI, March 31 (PTI):

Parliament today began a two-day discussion on the demands for Rs. 2,13,79,000 for the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Mr. Ramnath Goenka (Madras), who initiated the debate, said there was cloth famine in the country due to the "vascillating policy" of Government. After great difficulty he had obtained yesterday in Delhi a pair of dhotis, costing rupees eight, for rupees twenty. Certain varieties of cloth were not available in the open market at all. The present cloth famine was due to the exports of cloth in the previous year and early this year.

Mr. Goenka wanted the Government to fix their export quota definitely and then distribute it in six months in monthly quotas instead of allowing exports all at one time.

Because of the cloth famine even procurement of foodgrains in villages had become difficult.

Mr. Goenka also criticised the present cotton contol policy and said: "Something must be done to put things right"

PAR DEALS

Referring to the jute position Mr. Goenka said that though Pakistan had to supply India three and a half lakhs bales within six weeks only twenty thousand bales had come so far. The agreement should not be onesided.

He asked the Government to consider the question of stopping further supplies of Indian coal to Pakistan until the promised quantities of jute were received.

Criticising the policy in regard to import licences, Mr. Goenka said goods were controlled, but on the OGL, and again controlled, depending on the needs of certain individuals. This was only ecouraging speculation.

EXAMPLE OF CAMPHOR

Giving the example of camphor, Mr. Goenk said that one month before it was pit on the OGL some speculators had come to know of it and had purchased the entire production of Japan and America and had also cornered the Indian market.

Till now the industry's quotas had been met in full by licencing and, therefore, he saw no need for putting camphor on the OGL.

AS A RESULT OF GOVERNMENTS POLICY, THE COUNTRY HAD NOW STOCKS OF PENICILLIN FOR THREE YEARS AND OF MERCURY FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

Mr. M. C. Shah (Bombay) said the whole reason for the present textile scarcity was Government's policy of "inaction and belated action".

DELIVER THE GOODS

Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh) said what the Government lacked today was "commonsense". He said: "There are many good persons and officials in the Government. But they are all either abnormal or subnormal. What is required is that a little more commonsense has to be imported".

Dr. Deshmukh said: "Good intentions and hard work takes us nowhere. Ministers must be able to deliver the goods."

He wanted the recommendations of the State Trading Committee to be accepted and implemented by the Government particularly those in respect of cotton and jute. Dr. Deshmukh said monopoly in every form, unless it was a State monopoly, should be abolished.

Mr. Khandubhai Desai wanted Government to make available to the consumers a minimum quantity of cloth per capita. If Government should try it for a year, their economic evils would automatically disappear, because most of the present economic difficulties were due to the "maladministration" of the textile industry.

He was neither for control nor decontrol whatever policy suited the interests of the country should be carried out but the present "muddled policy, which is no policy" should be discontinued.

Mr. K. A. Damodara Menon (Travancore-Cochin), referring to prices of raw rubber, said the Minister was "static and rigid". The Minister should be "elastic" and increase the price of raw rubber.

Ike Can Use Atom Bomb

IN CASE OF WAR IN EUROPE

WASHINGTON, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): Senator Brien McMahon, Chairman of the Senate House Atomic Energy Committee, said today there were no legal barriers to the use of the Atomic Bomb by the North Atlantic Pact forces.

He made the statement in reply to a question in the Senate yesterday by Senator Bourke Hickenlooper (Republican), who asked whether present United States laws would bar the delivery of atomic bombs to the forces under Gen. Dwight Eisenhower.

Senator McMahon replied that there was no question but that the bomb would be used in case of an outbreak of war in Europe. He added that though the law forbode the transfer of atomic weapons to foreign nations. The same military objective could be achieved "by the use of atomic weapons at the order of the Commander-in-Chief by our own Strategic Air Force which, as a practical matter, is only group trained and equipped to use such weapons."

Fire In Saigon

SAIGON, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): Fire destroyed 150 huts in Cholon—Saigons China Town—and made about one thousand people homeless, according to the police.

LATEST ON KASHMIR ISSUE

LAKE SUCCESS, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): Britain and the United States are conferring on a short list of candidates for the post of the new United Nations representative in Kashmir, a British spokesman said here today.

Meanwhile, no confirmation was available here today of a report that M. Paul Henri Spaak, former Belgian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, was being considered for the post.

Azzam Pasha To Visit Turkey

CAIRO, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): The Arab League Secretary-General, Azzam Pasha has accepted Turkish Government invitation to visit Turkey this summer, the League Secretariat announced today.

U.N. FRONT ACROSS 38TH PARALLEL

Advance Covers Whole Width Of Korea

TOKYO, March 31 (PTI-Reuter).

WITH two American armoured columns across the 38th Parallel the whole United Nations front today advanced to within three or four miles of the line.

The advance covered almost all the 140-mile width of Korea.

The American tank columns thrust north over the Parallel on the west central front early today.

They were the first United Nations ground forces other than the South Koreans to cross north of the Parallel.

One task force crossed the 38th Parallel between north of Uijongbu and the second at an undisclosed point.

The 27th Commonwealth Brigade was advancing east of the points where the American tank columns crossed. In most places there was little opposition to the newly resumed offensive. On west coast South Koreans attacked across the Imjin river north of Munsan, 25 miles south of the 38th Parallel.

They broke up a Communist battalion with the help of air and Artillery strikes.

Elsewhere in the west, United Nations divisions advanced steadily against light resistance.

The new United Nations initiative was in face of a steady massing for Communist forces believed to be preparing for an imminent counter-offensive.

NEW KOREA PEACE DECLARATION

LONDON, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): Britain may put up a new proposal for a Korea peace declaration to get round Gen MacArthur's action in stepping in with a truce offer ahead of the United Nations' Governments.

The original plan was for President Truman to make a statement offering peace talks to Communist China in the name of the 14 United Nations supplying the forces engaged in Korea. Britain, observers here believe, still favours such a statement—but it may suggest that the United Nations' organisation should itself issue it on behalf of the 14 countries.

This would emphasise the collective nature of the statement by removing the "personal touch"—which failed in the case of MacArthur's rejected truce offer.

The British Government's views in the light of Gen. MacArthur's move are likely to be discussed by the Cabinet next week. They would then be sent to Washington.

U. N. Casualties In Korea

LAKE SUCCESS, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): Casualties suffered by the United Nations' forces in Korea totalled 228,941 according to an informal survey released by the United Nations Secretariat today.

The total number killed in action was 25,374 wounded 128,394 and missing in action 75,173.

INDIAN PASSENEGR WOUNDED

Terrorists Fire On Train In Malaya

SINGAPORE, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): An Indian civilian and two British soldiers were wounded when terrorists fired on the Penang to Kuala Lumpur mail train in the Sungei Siput district of Perak last night.

The wounded Indian was the inside right of the Railway Institute Soccer Eleven who was travelling to Kuala Lumpur for a match.

President Back In Delhi

NEW DELHI, March 31 (PTI): The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, returned this evening by air in the President's 'Dakota' plane from his tour of Travancore-Cochin and Dharwar.

British Mission In City

BOMBAY, Saturday: A British mission to India, Pakistan and Ceylon to inquire into certain administrative matters connected with the staff of the United Kingdom High Commissioner in these Dominions has arrived in Bombay from Madras.

The mission deputed by Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is headed by Sir Harry Batterbee, former High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in New Zealand

ALLIES BAN TWO GERMAN 'RED' PAPERS

FRANKFURT, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): The Allied High Commission today banned the Stuttgart Communist newspaper 'Volkstime' for ninety days for inciting Germans to prevent barracks being made available to the occupation authorities."

On Thursday the Allies banned the Hanover 'Diewahrheit' for it was alleged inciting Germans to resist Allied defence measures and for maliciously faking photographs of United States High Commissioner, Mr. John McCloy, inspecting North Korean war area.

Bharatan Felicitated

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. A. S. Bharatan was felicitated by the Horniman College of Journalism on his appointment as the General Manager of the Press Trust of India here today.

The Convocation of the College was held today.

Mr. Frank Moraes, Editor of the 'Times of India' presided over the function. Paying tribute to Mr Bharatan's great ability as a news gatherer, he said "it is in a sense unrivalled."

Mr. Bharatan awarded diplomas to the successful candidates.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS AGAIN IN PUNJAB

Parliamentary Board Allows Trial Of Strength

NEW DELHI, March 31 (UPI).

THE Punjab ministerial crisis tonight entered a crucial phase when the Congress Parliamentary Board allowed Dr. Gopichand Bhargava's opponents in the Punjab Assembly Congress Party to move a no-confidence motion against the present Ministry headed by Dr. Bhargava.

It may be recalled that the opposition group, led by Lala Bhimsen Sachar and Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, has already sent a requisition to Dr. Bhargava to convene a meeting of the Party to consider the motion.

Tonight's directive by the Board to the Punjab Assembly Congress Party was two-fold: Firstly, that the meeting of the Party should be held at the earliest to consider the no-confidence motion: and secondly, should the no-confidence motion be carried, the Party must not proceed with the election of a new leader but should report the decision on the motion to the Board.

Lala Bhimsen Sachar, Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon and their supporters reached this morning to seek permission from the Board to move the vote of no-confidence. In the morning they met Prime Minister Pt. Nehru, Maulana Azad and Mr. Jagjivan Ram. Later they conferred with the Congress President, Mr Tandon.

Following these parleys, an emergency meeting of the Parliamentary Board was held where the decision to allow the no-confidence motion to be moved was taken.

Culture In Peril; Defend It At All Cost

(Continued from Page 12)

truction and art had been debased under dictatorship, he said, "we seem to be a haunted sleep". "Wake yourself up from this haunted sleep so that the earth itself shall be free and all men wise and glad."

The "Other Hell"

Prof. Julius Margoline, who is a former inmate of the Russian Concentration Camps and served a term of five years in three of them told the Congress that "he brought with him the voice from afar, from the underground terrible kingdom of the ten thousand concentration camps in Soviet Union." Hitler's Nazism had been destroyed, but the other hell—that of the Russian camps—still continued to exist. The inmates waited for a miracle for their salvation but lived in abject resignation.

The camps constituted the "greatest shame of our times" Prof. Margoline said. Freedom of culture was after all the freedom of the bearer of culture—freedom of man, therefore freedom from slavery. That it did not exist for the inmates of the Soviet camps was the lesson he had learnt after staying in them.

The camps, he said, were a conspiracy against the freedom of man and long after Hitler and what he stood for had been eliminated, these continued to thrive under cover of secrecy.

Freedom For Man

W. H. Auden, British poet, said that freedom for a man constituted the freedom to write what he chose. It also constituted freedom to err, to yield to temptations. It could not exist under absolutely arbitrary nature of decrees from the State. Whatever differences of culture there might be between man and man in different nations, under a totalitarian regime, they simultaneously smelled the unreality in which people were treated not as people but as numbers.

Mr. Auden said that by choosing to do what tney liked, artists reminded the Government that they were people and not just numbers. The works of art were in each of them unique and reflected the state of humanity. Under the rule of a tyrant and despot, who through his totalitarian character, checked the development of the artist, works of art ceased to be so. The totalitarian tyrant, Mr. Auden said, not only suspected the artist but also despised him. Because he "worships the dynamo, he fears others who may have two dynamos to his one." The other man whom the tyrant dreaded absolutely was the martyr.

The sudden discovery of the first world war was the idea of the Unknown Soldier, Mr. Auden said. Though nameless, he was the one man who had willingly volunteered to sacrifice himself for a just cause. The Unknown Soldier was a martyr to a cause that a tyrant despised, but a martyr's act was a free act.

Mr. Auden said that whatever differences there might between the lettered and the unlettered, between the privileged and the under privileged, if they were united equally in freedom, the dynamo will be seen for what it was and the "tyrant will flee into night where he will hang himself."

The great English Poet, W. H. Auden, who recently adopted America as his mother-country will recite some of his poems from A.I.R. Bombay, at 8-45 p.m. tonight.

Danger To 'Sadhana'

Mr. Raja Rau, an Indian delegate, who addressed the session next, said that totalitarianism was a great danger to vedantic traditions of India. "I want my country not to be misled by false gurus like Stalin, who is the supreme false guru of the totalitarian states. Under his rule and under the rule of a Marxist state of Stalin's conception, the capacity to seek 'sadhana' which has never been denied to the Indian, will be denied to us," he said.

Stalinism Absolute

Mr. James Burnham said that where no one was free, masses had no voice against oppression; there would be none to challenge the tyrant. The tyrant hurled masses into a war; but there was no voice to denounce him. The threat of totalitarianism was hitherto negative and limited. It was always possible to preserve a small garden of freedom and think the thoughts one wanted to or be left alone. But "today, the threat is absolute. Mind, body, soul and spirit are the subject of this unlimited monopoly. Communism is so absolute that beyond it there can be nothing worse. It is the most powerful and immediate totalitarian threat".

Mr. Burnham agreed that in Asia the threat was primarily and exclusively internal—due to poverty and social injustice. But the external threat was far greater, as was evident in the recent developments of China.

Predicting that even Titoism, which he described as "momentary and passing", will collapse and give place to a regime entirely communistic, Mr. Burnham said that victory of totalitarianism had nothing to do with either primitive or advanced development of internal economy.

Mr. Burnham analysed the positions of Russia, China and Czechoslovakia on "the eve of the totalitarian victory", and said that common and basic trait of such events was the presence of government and leaders who could not decide crucial questions. The failure of will, and resolution was the cause of the downfall of the regimes and the success of totalitarianism. Kerensky of Russia had failed to make up his mind and was overthrown by the Bolsheviks. Benes of Czechoslovakia had refused to choose between Moscow and West. "He gave no answer neither the right answer nor the wrong answer."

Chiang-Kai-Shek, head of a corrupt government and a corrupt police and army, failed to decide on a programme of land reforms and failed to decide on the destruction of corrupt police and armies. Since the United States had also failed to take a parallel decision to help Chiang at his time of need, it also had to share the responsibility of the totalitarian victory in China.

"India's freedom is now in jeopardy," Mr. Burnham said. "From the dynamic point of view, and because of her historical and geo-political angles, India faces the same problems as Kerensky of Russia and Chiang of China. It was a period of crisis for India.

If she wanted to continue to exist and grow as an independent nation, she must do what China failed to do. She must solve the problem of the land—but not under the threat of a Soviet-based conspiracy linked with the Red Army.

The problem of the land was heterogeneous and social. New methods of working the land must be adopted. The problem of communism as far as Soviet Union was concerned was a political problem. But communism was a psychological problem and its solution required "a decision, direct, simple, immediate."

"Is India for or against Communism? Is the answer yes or no? There have been instances in the past to show how grave the danger she faces is. But a favourable solution is possible.

There is a threat to the Indian freedom so far won. But freedom is not lost-yet. If you decide, it will not be lost", Mr. Burnham said.

Cultural Fraternity

Sr. Salvador de Madariaga in his presidential address said that India was the mother of Europe and hence of the ideals and creations of Europe. The foreign delegates and the Indian delegates to the Congress had sat together and with faith in Indian culture had done a work which will be understood as characteristic of India in its origin and truth.

He said that the declaration to the Congress emphasised that just as culture was individualistic in its creation and social in its manifestation, so it was individualistic in its manifestation and social in its creation. One could not be separated from the other.

Sr. Madariaga paid a tribute to the "liberal and generous act" of the Government of India in allowing the conference to be held in India and said that though there may be differences with Nehru, there could be nothing but admiration for him. The Prime Minister had become an universal figure and was one of the members of the world cabinet which already exists, automatically formed by the synthesis and integration of citizens of the world.

There could be nothing but respect for such a figure and since he is a member of the world cabinet, world public opinion must influence him, he said. India was not just a green patch on the map of the world; she was a national entity whose spirit had lived for centuries and whose opinions and influences extended to the whole world.

Explaining why there were no invitation extended to delegates from the Iron Curtain countries, Sr. Madariaga said that he was "prepared to sit across and talk and discuss with wrong-headed persons, stupid persons but not with gramophones." He was prepared to discuss with anybody with good faith and "with freedom to come over to our point of view" but not with those who were not open to conviction.

The artist, he said, must work in his ivory tower, but he must not live in his ivory flower. An artist whose creations reflected the spirit of his mind could not produce his best under totalitarian interference. Culture meant the mutual effect of many on the few and of the few on the many. Without that provision, there could be neither free culture nor freedom itself.

Clarifying "certain misunderstandings" regarding the conference, Mr. S. H. Valeyayan, Secretary of the Congress, said that the directive of the Government of India asking its employees not to attend the conference came as a surprise to the organisers in asmuch as at the time of the convening no such objection was raised. He said that permission to allow Government servants to sponsor and attend the Congress had been obtained from the Education Ministry, Government of India.

In this connection he read out portions of a letter he had received, as Secretary, from the Ministry of Industries and Supply Staff Union, Bombay stating that Government had debarred a large section of the public from attending the Congress and appealing to the delegates to "convey to the Government their deep resentment against this undemocratic act."

TRINCOMALLE, March 31 (UPI): Naval forces consisting of units of the navies of four Commonwealth countries, the U. K., India, Pakistan and Ceylon, are now participating in extensive manoeuvres in the Indian ocean, east of Ceylon.

INDIA'S PRESIDENT IN CITY

President Rajendra Prasad in City on Saturday with Governor Maharaj Singh and Home Minister Morarji Desai.

PARLIAMENT SESSION TILL MAY 20

NEW DELHI, March 31 (PTI): Lobby circles expected today that the present session of Parliament might have to be extended up to May 20.

The Prime Minister told the House today that the Election Bills would be given top priority.

The Representation of the People (No. 2) Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, would be taken up as soon as the Finance Bill was passed.

ARGENTINE'S NEW BASE IN ANTARCTIC

BUENOS AIRES March 31 (PTI-Reuter): Argentina has set up a new Antarctic base in an area claimed by both Britain and Argentina, it was officially announced here today.

It lies in the Weddell Sea area where Britain has long claimed sovereignty of several groups of islands.

Main economic value of the island lies in the whaling grounds. But it is believed that uranium may be among the vast mineral deposits to be found there.

This has yet to be justified by research and discovery.

The base was established in Margaret Bay by an expedition of scientists which left here on February 12.

The base was called General San Martin, the announcement said. It had a post office and a medical surgery.

President Juan Peron said on February 12 when the expedition left, that Argentina would "step by step take possession" of disputed Antarctic territory.

Charges Galore In Ex-Ministers' Case

HYDERABAD, March 31 (PTI): Mr. V. Raja Rama Iyer, Hyderabad's Advocate-General, filed today before the Special Judge's court hearing the "ex-Ministers' case" a list of particulars relating to 61 cases of murders, 73 cases of dacoity, 20 cases of arson and certain other cases of "miscellaneous crimes."

Syed Kasim Razvi, one of the accused in the case, wanted to know whether the list of particulars filed in the court today would be final.

The Advocate-General wanted time to give an answer.

DULLES ON JAP PEACE TREATY

LOS ANGELES, March 31 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. John Foster Dulles, United States special Presidential envoy, declared tonight he believed Japan eventually would make an "indispensable contribution" to general security in the Pacific.

Mr. Dulles said the arrangement which should emerge from his recent discussions in Australia should at the same time effectively ensure that there would be no unbridled rearmament by Japan which could become an offensive threat.

INDIA'S PROBLEMS NEED DYNAMIC OUTLOOK

Removal Of Controls Will Be Fatal

NEHRU WARNS AGAINST COMING CRISIS

NEW DELHI, March 31 (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU, addressing the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry here today said that the address of the Federation President, Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand, had been a "judicious mixture" of commending some activities of Government, criticising others and offering advice.

Mr. Nehru felt that perhaps it would be a little more suitable for the occasion if he referred to the problems not in detail but to more basic matters.

"In the course of the last few years", said the Prime Minister, "we have not been wholly clear as to where we are going. That is to say, in the immediate present we might have been clear about any steps and in the broader aspects of distant policy also we might have been vaguely clear. Nevertheless, there is an enormous field in between the two about which, in these changing circumstances, there is a great deal of difference of opinion in the country and among those who give thought to it.

SOCIAL FORCES

"The fact of the matter is that, whether it is in India or any other country, vast and new social forces are at work, generated because of various causes but principally because of tremendous technological changes, political changes and social urges. As a result of all these, a new consciousness is coming to vast numbers of people and there is a new desire not to submit to much that they had submitted to in the past. You see great nations following economic policies which differ from each other very greatly. You see others following some way between the two differing policies. Now which one is correct? Obviously any answer to that cannot be merely a theoretical answer. It has to be a practical one.

Your approach, you will permit me to say, may derive much more from a certain static position in the past and not so much from an appreciation of a changing, dynamic situation. In your address you referred to various objectives in general terms. I suppose many of us would agree with you. Some may go further and some may not go thus far. Nevertheless, it is true to say that we want greater wealth a higher standard of living and greater production. That is common ground but how are we to achieve that, not merely in some mechanical sense but in a social sense also?

LESSONS FROM OTHER NATIONS

"I have been slowly driven to the conclusion that there is something as important and precious as purely material well-being. Of course, high standards are important and we must have them. Nevertheless, there is such a thing as the social condition of the individual or group. When I see some of the very highly developed nations of the world, I admire them. I want to learn from them and copy many of their methods. Yet, a fear steals into my mind lest I grow like them, because there are things there which I think are no good for the individual or the group. I am all in favour of the industrialisation of India. I am not speaking in any other terms.

It is quite absurd to talk of various forms of progress for any large group when that group suffers from a lack of ordinary necessities of life. Yet the very thing that has brought wealth and prosperity to the entire world, that is, the growth of technology and industrialisation and the rest, is gradually and progressively turning the human being into a machine. That is a dangerous thing. So this problem comes in a basic way. I think personally that most of our world's ills today, which are leading us to a terrible war, are in the final analysis due to this growth of technology in a peculiarly narrow way.

"In the old days, people were backward compared to today but one had a certain sense of an integrated human life, a certain balance. Today one has a sense of complete lack of balance,—in the individual or group or the nation. We get highly qualified men delivering the goods in their special domains but, taken out of their particular groove, almost completely ignorant of life. So while this excessive specialisation and technological development does broadly lead in a way to the larger good of humanity, in many other ways a doubt creeps into my mind whether it is not also undermining humanity also in some form or other.

NO BALANCED WORLD

"We are not living in a balanced world. We are not certainly living in a balanced India. The fault may be Government's or of all of us, but the fact is that there is this lack of balance. How are we to find that balance? I am not going to provide an answer, but one thing is clear to me; whatever the answer may be, it cannot be given effect to by governmental decree. Obviously, Government must give a lead in such a matter but in order to be effective, it must have public co-operation in a very large degree.

"Then I come up against this difficulty. What is the public? Who are the people? Are the eminent men and women sitting here, who represent very important elements in our national life, the people you and I are thinking of? One could gather other people equally eminent in other walks of life, who may have different viewpoints. How we to bring them together?

COMING ELECTIONS

"There can be no doubt that we in India, like people in many other countries, live in a period of crisis or urgency. It is about time that this country recognised that we live in times of crisis. I am not mentioning this word repeatedly to frighten you, but you should be aware that something more than casual thoughts and discussions are necessary and that any Government which functions may have to act swiftly and sternly because of this crisis in any part of India or the whole of India at any time and you should be prepared for it. You should also be prepared for the fact that any government that the country may choose in a moment like this, if it is to function adequately, must have the support of the country. Otherwise you may have, as you see in other countries, unstable and weak Governments which will not function effectively even when they are very good or wise. It is a pretty bad thing for a country in such times to have a weak or unstable government. It is absolutely essential that an effective government, which can decide and act swiftly, should control the destinies of any country at a time of crisis. This crisis will not go very quickly or very soon. Fortunately, in a few months time, the country will have chosen any Government it wants to. I hope it will choose a stable government—whatever government it may be—and not a weak government."

"Ultimately", said Mr. Nehru, "many of the problems that we face have deeper causes than can be dealt with by accounting methods. We will have to understand not only the deeper causes in the wide world but the psychology of our own people. However right we may think ourselves to be, a great deal depends on what others are feeling about the course of events, and if they feel things are going wrong, then even the satisfaction that we are doing right is not quite enough. It is no longer possible or right for all the chambers of commerce of the world or all the labour unions to tell us that they will give us the direction. The sooner it is realised the better but when people are earnest about trying to find a way out in the public interest, not any personal or any other interest, then results are achieved."

SOCIAL OBJECTIVES

The social objectives had changed in the world since the nineteenth century, Mr. Nehru reminded his audience.

"We cannot bring about that social outlook which prevailed say, in the United Kingdom a hundred years ago. Nobody will tolerate it.

"In the late eighteenth century or in the early nineteenth century, with the growth of industrialisation, a great deal was produced. The people who produced them were not living in luxury but in saving for the country they used their workers in a way which nobody can conceive today. It is amazing what kind of conditions existed in the early nineteenth century in England. But they did thereby lay the foundations of a certain saving process which helped England to develop. If England had to do that again, she could not do it, because the social objectives have changed".

ON CONTROLS

Government's Mistake

On the question of controls, Mr. Nehru said that obviously, nobody was going to say that controls were good in themselves and should be kept and pursued. But a stage had arrived when nobody was prepared to say that whatever happened, there should be no controls. In deciding on removal of a particular control, the social objective as well as other possible consequences would have to be thought of. "It is my firm opinion", said the Prime Minister, 'that one of the fatal steps my Government took was the removal of controls on cloth. That had dangerous consequences and I am not prepared to face those consequences again. If those consequences come again, the whole social structure will tumble down. I am not prepared in the ultimate analysis to see starvation and nakedness in any large part of India for the sake of some theoretical ideal that when controls are removed, gradually things will settle down."

Government, he repeated, could not go forward without public co-operation. It was his good fortune that even when the Indian people thought that he had acted wrongly, they had given him their love and affection and there could be no more precious a gift than that. He would ask no one not to criticise Government for their failings but he did wish everyone to appreciate that this country, and humanity itself, was passing through a crisis.

"Suppose India were suddenly attacked tomorrow—I am not expecting an attack, so don't be misled—and we had a life-and-death struggle before us, how would you feel? Would we discuss all kinds of secondary problems and spend a lot of time in long argument? It is in that spirit that I would like you and the country to face our problems. That is the spirit in which I want the Planning Commission to face them and produce something as rapidly as possible which be a kind of a nucleus for our action, for the people to come together, for groups to come together, and then to move forward jointly together (cheers).

BIRLA THANKS P. M.

Mr. G. D. Birla, thanking the Prime Minister on behalf of the Federation, said that the Indian business community did not lag behind any other section in aspiring to see the far distant scene to which the Prime Minister had referred. "Whatever may be our shortcomings," he said, "we are the one community today which has stood by the Government and whatever you do for the good of this country, you will find us adapting ourselves to the new conditions and giving you our fullest support."

He assured the Prime Minister that the criticisms of government by the business community were meant to be constructive and not destructive and said "there is a much larger field of agreement between your Government and ourselves than with any other section of society. Even if the mercantile community has to make sacrifices, you will not find it lagging behind. As a matter of fact we are building rather high hopes on the report of the Planning Commission. We also hope that the mercantile community will have a great part to play in the implementation of the Planning Commission's report. We have not been told so far specifically as to what is expected of us. We hope that when the report comes out, we shall know what part we have to play and whatever part it is, you will not find us lagging behind any other community in this matter."

The Federation passed two condolence resolutions on the demise of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr J. C. Setalvad, former President of the Federation.

Mr. Madanmohan R. Rula (Bombay) then moved the resolution on controls which asked the Government to "re-examine their attitude towards controls in the light of experience and declare in unequivocal terms that their ultimate aim is to remove all control".

The resolution urged the Government to remove forthwith those controls which had "demonstrably outlived their utility".

GALLOP POLL ON CONTROLS

Messrs Ramdas Kilachand and R.T. Popawala suggested the setting up of committee by the Government to ascertain the views of the people regarding controls. After getting the report, the Government should accept the "verdict of the masses".

Mr. Manguial P. Parekh (Bombay) wanted a gallop poll to be taken on the subject of control and suggested using the census machinery for the purpose.

Mr. R.G. Saraiya (Bombay) then moved the resolution on agricultural production and said that it was not only necessary to increase the production of food juse and cotton but also essential to build up adequate reserves of foodgrains.

Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta (Kanpur) said that all the economic ills the country was suffering from today were due to the food scarcity.

Mr. R. B. Amin (Baroda) suggested that the Union Food Minister and state food ministers should make a village to village tour, arrange conferences of villagers hear their grievances and give them advice and aid and mobilise their support behind the grow more food campaign".

The debate on the resolution had not concluded, when meeting adjourned till tomorrow.

U.S. Loan To Burma

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI-AFP): The United States Economic Co-operation administration has granted 104,222-thousand dollars loan to Burma, it was announced here today. This includes 200 thousand dollars for purchase of building and equipment from United States and the rest for purchase of agriculture and industrial machinery from Japan and United States.

The ECA also granted loans to other Asian and European countries including 2000 dollars to Indo-China for purchase of similar instruments from United States.

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Savoy Hotel Mussoorie Reopens 1st April. Accommodation available Book early. Moderate charges. Rs. 10|- to Rs. 50|- (2499)

Deficit Budget For Hyderabad

NO ADDITIONAL TAXES

HYDERABAD, March 31 (PTI):—The Hyderabad Government budget for the year 1951-52 released today discloses an estimated revenue of Rs. 3,217.58 lakhs and an estimated expenditure of Rs. 3,235.82 lakhs, leaving a deficit of Rs. 18,24,000.

No additional taxation has been proposed to cover the deficit immediately, but Government will continue their endeavours to economise further wherever possible.

Nine crores of rupees will be spent in carrying on the capital programme of the Government which includes irrigation and power projects, sanitary and water works and roads. A large sum is to be spent on the Thungabhadra Project (a joint venture by Hyderabad and Madras Governments.) In view of the importance of this work the Government of India have agreed to give a special loan of Rs. 2 crores this year and Rs. 1 1/2 crores next year.

The Government of India have also approved a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs for improving communications in the "disturbed" areas of the state.

The process of abolishing customs duties in the state is being continued.

Hyderabad Provision To Fight Reds

HYDERABAD, March 31 (PTI): In a note on the Hyderabad Government budget for the year 1951-52, the States Finance Minister Mr. C. V. S. Rao stated that the maintenance of law and order in the "Communist affected districts" of the state had been one of the big problems that was being tackled since Police Action and this had made heavy expenditure on police inevitable.

Provision for an expenditure of Rs. 568.59 has been made under the head "police" during the year 1951-52.

UNLAWFUL TO HAVE TELEGRAPH WIRES

New Act To Come Into Force

NEW DELHI, March 31.

The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act LXXIV of 1950, which comes into force from April 1, 1951 provides for a declaration to be made before the Divisional Engineer of the P. and T. Department by persons in possession of telegraph wires, before September 30, 1951. The declaration applies to persons in possession of telegraph wires of 150 lbs., 200 lbs and 300 lbs. per mile gauges respectively and has to be made by persons in possession of those wires which exceed 10 lbs. in weight. Failure to make this declaration exposes the possessor to punishment with imprisonment or fine.

Under the Act the declaration can have the whole of the quantity which is in excess of 10 lbs. converted into ingots or sold to the Divisional Engineer of his respective station before March 31, 1952 at a price of Rs. 110 per cwt.

Persons found in possession of telegraph wires after March 31, 1952, will be deemed to be in unlawful possession unless proved to the contrary and will be liable to be punished with imprisonment or fine or both.

Newsprint Control Order Amended

NEW PROVISO FOR WEEKLY EDITION

NEW DELHI, March 31.

IN order to overcome certain technical difficulties with regard to the price-page schedule, given in the Newsprint Control Order 1951, the Government of India have in consultation with the President of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, issued a notification amending the Newsprint Control Order, 1951.

The notification, along with the price-page schedule has been published in a GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY dated March 31, 1951. The new Control Order comes into force on April 2, 1951.

The amendments relate mainly to the definitions of Class A and Class B of the daily and weekly newspapers and to the fixation of a quota of pages for the seven-day and weekly newspapers priced at less than one anna and for the six-day newspapers priced at less than half-anna.

Under the notification, Class A newspapers have been defined as newspapers the area of a page of which is between 432 and 336 Sq. inches and Class B newspapers as newspapers the area of a page of which is less than 336 Sq. inches but not less than 200 Sq inches.

Seven-day newspapers, priced at less than half-anna, are allotted 14 pages for Class C, 20 for Class D and 42 for Class E. Newspapers priced at not less than half-anna but less than one anna are permitted to publish 14 pages for Class A, 20 for Class B, 28 for Class C, 42 for Class D and 84 for Class E.

Six-day newspapers priced at less than half-anna are permitted to have 12 pages for Class C, 18 for Class D and 36 for Class E.

Weekly newspapers priced at less than half-anna are allotted 2 pages for Class C, 4 for Class D and 6 for Class E and those priced at not less than half-anna but less than one anna are permitted to publish four pages for Class C, 6 for Class D and 12 for Class E.

WEEKLY EDITION

In order to enable the six-day newspapers to publish in addition to the six daily issues, a higher priced weekly edition, a new proviso has been introduced in Clause 5 of the Control Order. It provides that the weekly edition shall contain the number of pages allotted to a weekly newspaper of that price and the corresponding Class, and for the purpose of calculating the quota for the remaining issues, it shall be treated as a daily newspaper of the corresponding Class published on six days, provided that the total number of pages in all the issues of such a newspaper published during a week (including the higher priced issue) shall not exceed the total number of pages allotted to a daily newspaper of that Class and price published on seven days.

DEMAND FOR UNITED KARNATAKA

Deputation Waits On President

DHARWAR, March 31 (PTI): A deputation on behalf of Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee headed by Shri S. Nijalingappa waited on President Dr. Rajendra Prasad yesterday at the collector's bungalow, Dharwar.

The deputation included Bombay Agricultural Minister, Mr. M. P. Patil, Central Deputy Minister for Commerce, Mr. D P Karmarkar, three Bombay Parliamentary Secretaries Messrs. K P Patil, B D Jetti, and S R Kanthi, Mr. Munavalli, MP, and representatives of Belgaum and Bellary districts.

The deputationists, it is reliably understood, presented a memorandum urging speedy formation of Karnataka State.

The Hon Mr. B G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, was also present.

The President who heard the deputationists is understood to have asked them as to "what immediately they wanted to do. It is stated that members wanted immediate setting up of a Border Settlement Committee and to prepare the minds of the Mysore leaders for United Karnataka.

KALIMPONG: The relics of Sariputa and Mogallanna, two disciples of Lord Buddha were brought here Saturday afternoon from Yatung.

RESTORE CUT IN RATIONS

B.P.C.C.'s Appeal To Delhi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of India was today urged by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to allot adequate food supplies to the Bombay State to enable its Government to restore the 25 per cent ration cut.

The BPCC also appointed a special committee consisting of 13 members with Mr. S. L. Silam as its Chairman, to attend effectively and promptly to civic grievances.

The meeting chalked out an elaborate programme for the National Week which begins from April 7.

The Committee granted an interest free loan of Rs. 600 for a period of six months to the Bombay Hindi Sabha.

Resolution On Kashmir Is Serious Matter

NEW DELHI, March 31 (UPI): The Prime Minister said in Parliament today that there was "no doubt in our mind" that the situation arising out of the passage of the Anglo-American resolution on Kashmir was a "serious matter". He added: "We shall have to consider it as a Government and, if necessary, we shall have to come before the House, if occasion arises."

The Prime Minister made this brief statement giving out Government's reaction to the passage of the resolution by the Security Council yesterday when four adjournment motions were tabled to discuss the situation arising out of the adoption of the resolution."

The chair ruled the motions out of order in view of the statement of the Prime Minister.

The motions were tabled by Prof. K. T. Shah, Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Mr. M. L. Gupta, Mr Naik and Pandit Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava.

The Prime Minister said: "I entirely appreciate the feelings which many members of the House have on the subject. Only two or three days back I referred not to the passing of the resolution but to the resolution itself. I can say with confidence that the entire House agreed with the point of view I put forward in regard to that matter. There is no doubt about what the House will feel about it. I do not see myself what purpose the discussion on the motion can serve at this stage."

REPRESENTATION BILL: IMPORTANT CHANGES

Contract Holders Cannot Become M.P.s

NEW DELHI, March 31 (PTI).

PERSONS holding Government contracts for the supply of goods or for the execution of any works or performance of services, will be disqualified from being Members of Parliament or State Legislatures or from standing for elections.

This is one of the important changes in the Representation of the People (No. two) Bill, suggested by the Select Committee in its report to Parliament today.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, told the House that Government considered the measure as being one of "top priority" and as soon as the Finance Bill was disposed of, the House would begin consideration of this measure.

Other categories of persons, who are also to be disqualified from standing for elections are: persons holding licence, permit or authorisation from Government for the purpose of trading in any commodity which is subject to any regulation, persons dismissed from Government service for corruption or disloyalty to the state, and persons who are directors or managing agents of corporations in which the Government has any share or interest.

The disqualification for membership in respect of permits or licences would not repeat not apply to persons who are only shareholders of public companies having such contract, licence or permit.

No Ban On Scheduled Castes Movement

NEW DELHI, March 31 (PTI): A large percentage of scheduled castes people in the Punjab and Sind would like to come to India but they were impeded from coming here by various means though officially there was no ban on their movement, said Dr. B. V. Keskar in reply to Mr. Balmiki today in Parliament.

The Pakistan Government had not allowed to remove their cattle and without cattle, the farmers would not move.

The Government had not been able to get an agreement on the subject with the Pakistan Government for allowing cattle to come.

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION

NEW DELHI, March 31 (PTI): Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Minister of External Affairs, said today in Parliament in reply to a short notice question by Mr. H. V. Kamath that the question of amending the Constitution was under consideration of the House. "I think the Deputy Minister said" the Government will be able to make an announcement in regard to the question".

Mr. Kamath raised the question of the Patna High Court judgment holding the Bihar Zamindari Act ultra vires of the Constitution and asked whether the Bihar Government had decided to appeal against the judgment.

Dr. Keskar said that the Bihar Government proposed to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Continuing, he said that all aspects of the question were under consideration of the Government and the Government would put before the House their definite proposals in regard to them. No formal committee had been appointed to consider the amendments but a cabinet committee was considering the question as to what amendaments of the constitution shoud be put before the House.

TRADE DELEGATION TO BURMA

NEW DELHI, March 31 (PTI): Mr. Haregrushna Mahatab Commerce and Industry Minister, stated today in Parliament that a trade delegation to Burma would leave India within a week or two.

The delegation would include some non-officials also.

The main term of reference for the delegation was to continue the pattern of trade that had existed between the two countries for many years and it was the desire of the Government to have a long term agreement.

CITY MARKETS

Share Bazar

BOMBAY, March 31.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. The General feeling was better and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1985/- to Rs. 1986/4. Indian Irons also were higher at Rs. 36/9.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, March 31.

The local bullion market was fairly steady today with restricted business.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 196/- and improved at Rs. 196/2. At this level there was moderate long liquidation and the market declined at Rs. 195/8 but again rallied at Rs. 196/- on renewed buying. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 196/12 while spot bullion was placed at Rs. 195/14.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 114/- and advanced at 114/6 on increased buying. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114/12 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 78/4.

Later on the market was firm and final closing quotations were as under:

Ready silver	196	13	0
Forward	197	1	0
Ready gold	115	2	0
Forward	114	10	0

PRODUCE MARKET

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality	49	0	0
Madras	48	8	0
Bold	48	0	0
April-May	48	4	0
June-July	49	12	0
LINSEED			
Bold	42	8	0
Satna	40	4	0
April-May	43	0	0
June-July	43	12	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Ready	49	0	0
May	232	0	0
OILS			
Groundnuts:			
Local Mills	27	0	0
Upcountry R.B.	26	0	0
April	26	2	0
May	26	3	0

GOVERNMENT LOAN

BOMBAY, March 31.

2-1/4% 1954	98	14	0
2-1/2% 1955	99	10	0
2-1/2% 1961	94	6	0
2-3/4%1962	95	10	0
2-3/4% 1960	96	8	0
2-3/4% 1976	91	12	0
3% 1986 Con. XW	92	14	0
3% 1951/54	100	10	0
3% 1953/55	101	4	0
3% 1957	100	4	0
3% 1959/61	98	15	0
3% 1963/65	97	2	0
3% 1966/68	96	3	0
3% 1964	97	4	0
3% 1970/75	94	14	0
4%1960/70	108	4	0
4-1/2% 1955/50	108	6	0
3-1/2% 1954/59	103	9	0
4-1/2%	111	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3% Bombay 1962	97	2	0
3% Bombay 1960	98	0	0
2-3/4% U.P. 1961	96	0	0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	96	0	0
3% Bombay 1955	100	8	0
3% Bombay 1958	99	4	0
3% Punjab 1952	101	0	0
3% Madras 1952/53	100	8	0
3% U.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% C.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% N.W.P. 1962	111	0	0
3% U.P. 1961/68	100	4	0
MUNICIPAL			
6% B.P.L.	109	4	0
4% B. Municipality	106	0	0
6% B. Municipality	109	0	0

Karachi Markets

KARACHI, March 31.

Cotton opened one rupee better after yesterday's relapse. Moderate buying reported on consideration of technical reaction otherwise exporters continue quiet. Daily spot turnover average 1000 bales. Cottonseeds easy. Gram and wheat markets quiet.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS: Cotton rollers 289—F 153/154 NT 134/ LSS 134/ Four F 128/8 Desi 116/119 New Crop NT Oct./Nov. 111/112 Cotton seeds 7/3 gram 21/8 gold 92/12.

DISCOURAGING TEXTILE NEWS TELL ON N. Y. COTTON

NEW YORK, March 30.

Opening declines reflected additional commission house liquidation. New Orleans selling and hedging with the latter centred on 1951 July which encountered only scale down support. The pressure was attributed to large crop prospects, beneficial rains and a further weakening in the cotton goods price structure.

Prices immediately rallied however on local short covering when a leading spot firm again started to sell near May at the ceiling against purchases of December at a difference of 534 points while drying-up of initial offerings aided the upturn. In the afternoon prices slowly responded to light covering disclosing a limited volume of offerings with some buying possibly based on the strength of grains. The upturn attracted southern selling in late dealings however and prices declined with Anderson Clayton credited with selling 5,000 bales near May outright at the ceilings.

Traders showed little interest owing to discouraging textiles reports and the favourable new crop outlook with private advices indicating southeastern mills continue to show little interest in spot cotton. The session closed barely steady with sales at 110,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	New York	New Orleans
May	45.39	45.39
July	44.94	44.92
October	40.65	40.50
December	40.09	39.95
Middling Spot	46.06	44.91

New York Highest October 40.78 at 13.35 Lowest 40.55 at 10-18 hrs.

Wall Street Market

Prices made a little more headway but no much spark behind the movement. Some quarters considered the action purely technical and pointed out many large operators were continuing on the sidelines because of the prevailing uncertainties. In limited dealings, prices showed fairly well distributeed mostly fractional gains including leading minings, steels rails, motors. At noon the averages were industrials 248.31 and rails 80.78.

Emboldened by the failure of any material pressure to develop, buyers in the afternoon occasionally increased activity and the list pushed to gains of fractions to one dollar or more. Air reduction were a large fraction higher to 27-3/4 interest attracted by plan to construct a large plant to increase "significantly" United States supply of defence-vital calcium carbide. Late profittaking reduced some gains but the market in most instances finished at or around the best. The close was firm.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	154
Anaconda Copper	39
Chase National Bank	38-3/4
Firestone Tyre	86-1/2
General Electric	54-5/8
General Motors	52-1/4
Ingersoll Rand	79
International Nickel	34-1/2
National City Bank	48-1/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	19-5/8
Sinclair Oil	37-1/2
Socony Vacuum	26-3/4
Texas Co.	91
Union Carbide	54-7/8
U.S. Smelting	47-1/4
U.S. Steel Common	41-7/8
Western Union	41-7/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day 1,150,000 shares.

The highest and lowest of U.S. Steel trading prices were 42-1/8 and 41-3/8.

Chicago Grain Market

CHICAGO March 30.

GRAINS: Were strong under the leadership of new crop wheat on commission house buying on pessimistic news concerning the winter wheat crop with one private report stating that more than seven million acres may be lost as a result of weather and insect damage. Exporters were also good buyers of wheat against sales of an estimated 75,000 tons to Chile this week. This wheat was reported by purchases outside the I.W.A. and carried no subsidy. The strength of soyabeans reflected sale of an estimated 4,000 tons of crude soyabean oil to Germany and a report that Austria tomorrow is scheduled to buy 1,000 tons of hydrogenated soyabean oil.

Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, March 30

May 2.49-1/2.
July 2.47-3/4.
Sept. 2.48-3/4.
Dec. 2.51-3/4.

Indian Cotton Figure

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st Sept 1950 to 29th March 1951	224091
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1950 to 29th March 1951	451975
Same period last year	6071120
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 29th March 1951	407195
Same time last year	326116

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, March 30.

2-1/2 per cent British Consols	£68-1/2
3-1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 1961	£92 3/16
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	£104-3/8
3-1/2 per cent War Loan on or after Dec 1, 1952	£92-1/8
Chartered Bank	£10-1/8
Hongkong Shanghai Bank	£82-1/2
National Bank of India	£33

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 8116.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, March 30.

KARNAK		ASHMOUNI	
May	169.00	April	115.10
July	172 65	June	124.00+200
Nov.	133.70+270	Oct.	106.00+45

UNIVERSITY OF KARNATAK

Jurisdiction Over Four Districts

DHARWAR, March 31. (UPI): A suitably equipped technological institution would come into being in Karnatak in course of time, said the Chief Minister of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher speaking at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Karnatak University at Chhota Mahabaleshwar, near Dharwar yesterday.

The Government was also alive to the need of starting a medical college in Karnatak, the Chief Minister added. The Government had already been giving substantial financial assistance to a private engineering college in that area, he stated.

The Chief Minister pointed out that the Karnatak University Act provided that the jurisdiction of the University should be restricted to the four districts of Belgaum Dharwar, Bijapur and Karwar, due to the fact that the Bombay Legislature had no extra territorial jurisdiction. However, Section 5 of the Act permitted the Government of Bombay to authorise the University to extend its privileges to educational institutions outside the State. If any proposal was received from the Governments of Madras and Mysore or from educational institutions in those States for affiliation of any institutions situated therein to the Karnatak University, there was nothing in the Act to prevent them from being so affiliated. As regards the financial assistance, the Chief Minister said that the Government had helped the University in the past as much as was possible and would continue to do so in future.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY PROROGUED

Next Meeting In Poona

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Bombay Legislative Assembly was prorogued today after it had discussed a non-official resolution on its agenda. The Assembly will now meet again in Poona in September next for its final session before general elections.

Twenty-three Bills were passed by the Assembly during its present session, out of which only one was original and the rest amending.

The non-official resolution moved by Mr. S. L. Karandikar, Independent, at a former meeting of the Assembly urged the Government to investigate and determine as to what small-scale industries could be started in various parts of the Ratnagiri District. The resolution stated inter alia that this was necessary in view of the peculiar problems confronting that district in the shape of poor soil, excessive population, and lack of means of communications.

In the course of his reply to the debate Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, declared that Government was prepared to appoint a Committee consisting of all the members of the Ratnagiri District, and four representatives of the Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay, to go into the question and explore all the possibilities of starting small-scale industries in the Ratnagiri District. In view of this, he felt, the resolution was unnecessary.

The Minister further referred to various small-scale industries already started in the Ratnagiri District. These were fishing, fruit-canning, salt manufacturing, and collecting of medicinal herbs. Government had also undertaken the development of five fishing yards in the District.

Mr. Mehta also referred to the sample survey carried out by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics in certain parts of the District and said that the information collected by this survey will be used by the Government in planning new industries for the District.

The resolution was withdrawn.

Earlier, in reply to a question on "prohibition tonic", Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction said that Government's attention had been drawn to an advertisement appearing in a section of the press, under the caption "Sharab-Bandhi-100 per cent substitute for wine "Government inquiry indicated that the Company which had given this advertisement had its head-office at Poona and a branch in Bombay.

The Minister further pointed out that the "tonic" in question did not contain any common narcotics or sedatives. Neither did it contain any alcohol or alkaloids. He added that Government had so far no information about the opinion of experts on the "tonic".

In reply to a question by another member the same Minister admitted that there was unauthorised import of liquor from Goa in the State of Bombay. He added that 560 cases of this offence had been detected ever since the Prohibition Act came into force. Necessary action was taken against all these offenders.

Bombay Council Prorogued

BOMBAY, Saturday: Speaking on a bill to amend the Bombay Money-Lenders Act, 1946 which was passed by the Legislative Council today after the third reading, Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Law said that the Committee appointed by the Central Government to look into the question, had reported that no uniform minimum rate of interest could be fixed for any state or throughout the country, the capacity and conditions of the trade differing from place to place.

The Minister was answering a point raised by Mr Fazal I. Rahimtoola, who said that since no minimum and maximum rate of interest had been fixed by the bill money-lenders were given the opportunity to charge a wide range of interest.

The House also passed a bill to amend the Bombay Merged States Laws) Act 1950.

Following the passage of the two bills Mr R G Saman, President of the Council prorogued the House sine die.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

CABINET'S JOINT RESPONSIBILITY

Azad's Latest Demand

COST GOES UP BUT DELHI'S MEDICAL AID DECLINES

A BRAND new conception of collective and joint responsibility was expounded by the Education Minister in Parliament during the week.

This is what he said:—"A Committee should be set up, consisting of Members of Parliament to see from which other department of the Government funds could be taken and made available for Education. After funds were made available, it should be finaly decided that in no case would a cut made necessary by circumstances fall on Education."

Implications of this declaration are obvious. That it strikes at the very root of collective responsibility should be evident. Ministries are provided with funds to finance the implementation of policies formulated by the Cabinet. Being a Cabinet Minister, Maulana Azad is equally responsible for those policies.

He now wants Parliament to cut down expenditure of Ministries other than his own. IN OTHER WOEDS, HE WANTS PARLIAMENT TO CURTAIL THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES TO WHICH HE IS A PARTY.

What would become of joint responsibility, if every Minister, in the cause of his department, made similar demands of Parliament?

Collective responsibility is the essence of Parliamentary democracy. All Ministers must stand or fall together. This principle of unanimity denies the right to a Minister to announce policies not approved by the Cabinet. The question, therefore, is whether the Education Minister had obtained a Cabinet decision before inviting the House to set up a Committee.

I am supported by Mr. Gladstone who held the following Constitutional view regarding the point at issue:—

"A Minister has no right whatever to have his views separately represented. If a Minister differed from the Cabinet, he must, nevertheless, refrain from criticising the Cabinet action or separating himself from it, unless he at the same time left the Ministry for good."

It should, however, be a matter for some consolation that very few of Cabinet Ministers and Members of Parliament have read Gladstone or the Constitutional Theory of Parliamentary Institutions. They still regard Parliament an enlarged edition of the All-India Congress Committee.

Cost Of Dance At Cairo

There are some other aspects of this question. Firstly, instead of pruning the budgets of other Ministries, the Education Minister should have rationalized expenditure of his Ministry to achieve the maximum results.

He told Parliament during the week that an Indian dance recital arranged in Cario had cost the Indian tax-payer Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 and the Cultural Relations Council had cost India Rs. 1,24,000 so far.

It is rather a paradox that on the one side India is faced with famine and financial crisis and on the other side money is being wasted on Cultural relations, dance recitals and art exhibitions.

Then again, while million of Indians are going without education, foreigners have been provided with educational facilities at India's expense.

Thirdly, the Ministry could have had adequate funds if it had confined its activities to the Constitutional limits. Education was transferred to the States in 1921. The Central Government is responsible for the education in the Centrally Administered Areas. There will be no limit to its demands, if the Central Ministry of Education were to subsidize Education in the States, as the Ministry of Agriculture is doing in the case of Grow More Food Campaign. This is evident from the Education Minister's own statement. He promised to make a beginning if Parliament gave his Ministry Rs. 15 crores to start with.

What About Endowments?

Lastly, what has his Ministry done to mobilize private funds? In States, other than Madras, large sums of money lie idle with religious and charitable endowments. In a small State, like Delhi, the monthly income from these endowments could easily be placed at several lakhs, in addition to large accumulated funds. If Christian Missionaries could finance a very large number of educational and other institutions from Church collections of a very poor community, why not the Ministry utlize very large amounts of funds now lying unproductive with some individuals? In this way the Education Minister's dream can be fully realized without burdening the tax-payer.

Talk Of The 'Axe'

Maulana Azad complained that for the last two years the financial axe had repeatedly fallen on his Ministry. The following figures should speak for themselves.

1949/50	Rs.	4,76,52,600
1950/51	Rs.	4,79,14,200
1951/52	Rs.	6,76,84,000

This includes five mentionable grants as under:—

	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
	All figures in thousands		
Ministry of Education	35,48	34,86	33,76
Archeology	33,26	35,10	28.71
Other Scientific Departments	1,43,44	1,25,43	1,81.40
Education	1,27,17	1,02,37	93,41
Contributions	3,93	2,91	2,51

It will be seen that the budget provision for the Ministry of Education "Contribution" and Education has progressively gone up and that for "Other Scientific Departments has gone up over 1950-51 although i, has not yet reached the peak of 1949-50 provision. Demand for Archaeology is reduced over 1950-51 provision but still stands higher to 1949-50 provision.

Health Problems

The difficulty about the Health Minister is that not only she holds that she alone is right but also that everyone else is wrong. Speaking in Parliament during the week she said:—

"It was true that Health conditions in Delhi were far from satisfactory. But the House should remember that it could not be solved merely by Sanitary Inspectors and Health Officers. They had to deal with an extremely ignorant and illiterate people who did not co-operate with the authorities."

Here are some instances. Outside a house in Electric Lane jointly occupied by an I.C.S. Officer and a Member of Parliament, a heap of rubbish has been growing bigger and bigger. It is by the road side and has existed, at least, for six months. Refuse carts speed by it as though it were a wayside station.

Pools of water have collected all over New Delhi and particularly near the side entrance of the Prime Minister's House. In pre-Indepenence days such pools were non-existent.

The Bureau of Press Information is located in hutments overlooking the main Secretariat. It is daily visited by dozens of Indian and foreign correspondents. On the road side approaches to the Bureau a number of hawkers squat on the ground, selling foodstuffs in highly insanitary fashion. By three in the afternoon the whole place is a picture of dirt and filth. India spends lakhs of rupees to spread its culture.

The impression the foreigners should be gathering of India's capital could not be very flattering to India and to her Health Minister.

In Hospitals

Several Cabinet colleagues of the Health Minister have had the audacity to complain about the unsatisfactory attention paid to patients in the Government Hospitals without much effect.

In all these cases people were neither ignorent nor illiterate. In fact, the question of their co-operation did not arise.

The fact, however, is that the whole machinery of public health has gone out of gear because administrative heads have overstayed in their posts. Instead of shaking up the administration by changing its heads, the Health Minister gives them extensions. Everyone has become indispensible under the Government of India.

The question of Lady Hardinge Medical College stands on a different plane. It is the only all-India Medical College for Women, created in the Memory of Lady Hardinge.

Lord Hardinge in his memoirs says as follows:—

"I opened the Lady Hardinge Medican College and Hospital for Women at Delhi, which had been initiated by my wife and funds collected by her to the amount of more than £100,000 with additional promises of annual subscriptions amounting to nearly £1,500 per annum. The need for such a College was imperative since, in most Indian castes, women can only be treated by women and the numbers that died annually from the ignorant treatment of untrained midwives, etc., was quite appalling. The Indian public realized this and the moment the proposal was started subscriptions and support of every kind poured in so as to make it a success. It was the first college of its kind for women to be established in India, and its success from the day of its opening has been phenomenal in its rapid development and in the number of female doctors with medical degrees that it has turned out. The hospital attached to it has always been overflowing. It is the finest memorial that any woman could have."

The trouble started when the Health Minister announced her decision to convert this College into a mixed College. The decision came as the biggest jolt to the College authorities. They took up the challenge and filed a civil suit, which is pending.

Here are the comparative figures of Health Ministry's budgeted expenditure:—

1949-50	Rs. 2,22,34,000
1950-51	Rs. 2,27,83,000
1951-52	Rs. 2,80,54,000

These include the following:—

	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
	All figures in thousands		
Ministry of Health	7.50	6,25	7.82
Medical Services	44,39	38.78	29,59
Public Health	66,90	68,65	69,35
Delhi	45,53	28,25	27.18

It will be seen that grants for the Medical Services and Delhi has progressively gone up during the last three years, that for Delhi having increased by Rs. 18,34,700 over 1949-50 budget. The grant for the Ministerial setup, has likewise gone up over last year's provision. The standards of Medical Aid, 'pari passu' have gone down by over 100 per cent during this period.

Children Get A Penguin

When six-year-old Jeannie left for summer camp she took along her favourite companion — a charming, though worn, stuffed penguin. Some days later, the mother received a note from Miss Isabel, the camp director, with a $10 bill and the request for a similar penguin.

This penguin was for little Betty Lou, who had been in the hospital for more than a year with polio, she explained. After months in an iron lung, Betty Lou was slowly convalescing, and Miss Isabel and the children had been composing for her a marvellous fairy tale whose main character was a penguin. They thought it would make Betty Lou very happy to have a prototype of their fabulous bird.

Off the mother went to the department store where she had purchased her daughter's penguin the year before. "Sorry, madam," said the salesgirl, "but they have been discontinued." Using her best manners and nicest smile, she finally succeeded in obtaining the name of the manufacturer, a firm in Brooklyn. She wrote them the whole —story even to the $10, which had been saved by the young children of the camp—and inquired whether there was perhaps a sample she could buy.

Three days later, she received one of the nicest letters she had ever read. Yes, they said, the penguins had been discontinued, but for Betty Lou they would make up a special one. There would be no charge, and the children could "use their money for other purposes." One hour later, the penguin itself arrived by special delivery.

The children wrote a "thank you" letter to the warm-hearted "Manufacturer of Fine Animals" and sent the $10 as a donation to the hospital where little Betty Lou is fighting her battle. And Betty Lou is happy in the possession of her fairy-tale penguin come to life through the human kindness and understanding that exist even in the tough world of business.

CANON LAW OF KREMLIN

Communism Cashes On Democracy's Failure

PARADES AS A LIBERATING FORCE OF HUMANITY

By Richard Crossman M. P.

"THE God that Failed" was conceived in the heat of argument. I was staying with Arthur Koestler in North Wales, and one evening we had reached an unusually barren deadlock in the political discussion of which our friendship seems to consist. 'Either you can't or you won't understand', said Koestler. 'It's the same with all you comfortable, insular, Anglo-Saxon anti-Communists. You hate our Cassandra cries and resent us as allies, but when all is said, we ex-Communists are the only people on your side who know what it's all about.'

And with that the talk veered to why so-and-so ever became a Communist, and why he had or had not left the Party. When the argument began to boil up again, I said, 'Wait. Tell me exactly what happened when you joined the Party—not what you feel about it now, but what you felt then.' So Koestler began the strange story of his meeting with Herr Schneller in the Schneidemuhl paper mill; and suddenly I interrupted with 'This should be a book', and we began to discuss names of ex-Communists capable of telling the truth about themselves.

At first our choice ranged far and wide, but before the night was out we decided to limit the list to half a dozen writers and journalists. We were not in the least interested either in swelling the flood of anti-Communist propaganda or in providing an opportunity for personal apologetics.

Our concern was to study the state of mind of the Communist convert and the atmosphere of the period—from 1917 to 1939—when conversion was so common.

For this purpose it was essential that each contributor should be able not to re-live the past—that is impossible—but, by an act of imaginative self-analysis, to re-create it, despite the fore-knowledge of the present. As I well know, autobiography of this sort is almost impossible for the practical politician: his self-respect distorts the past in terms of the present. So-called scientific analysis is equally misleading; dissecting the personality into a set of psychological and sociological causes, it explains away the emotions which we wanted described. The objectivity we sought was the power to recollect—if not in tranquillity, at least in 'dispassion'—and this power is rarely granted except to the imaginative writer

Abnormal Communists

It so happens that, in the years between the October revolution and the Stalin-Hitler Pact, numberless men of letters, both in Europe and America, were attracted to Communism. They were not 'typical' converts. Indeed, being people of quite unusual sensitivity, they made most abnormal Communists, just as the literary Catholic is a most normal Catholic. They had a heightened perception of the spirit of the age, and felt more acutely than others both its frustrations and its hopes. Their conversion therefore expressed, in an acute and sometimes in a hysterical form, feelings which were dimly shared by the inarticulate millions who felt that Russia was 'on the side of the workers.' The intellectual in politics is always 'unbalanced' in the estimation of his colleagues. He peers round the next corner while they keep their eyes on the road; and he risks his faith on unrealized ideas, instead of confining it prudently to humdrum lovalties.

He is 'in advance' and, in this sense an extremist. If history justifies his premonitions, well and good. But if, on the contrary, history takes the other turning, he must either march forward into the dead end, or ignominiously turn back, repudiating ideas which have become part of his personality.

In "The God That Failed", six intellectuals describe the journey into Communism, and the return. They saw it at first from a long way off—just as their predecessors 130 years ago saw the French Revolution—as a vision of the Kingdom of God on earth; and, like Wordsworth and Shelley, they dedicated their talents to working humbly for its coming. They were not discouraged by the rebuffs of the professional revolutionaries, or by the jeers of their opponents, until each discovered the gap between his own vision of God and the reality of the Communist State—and the conflict of conscience reached breaking point.

Fault Of Democracy

A very few men can claim to have seen round this particular corner in history correctly. Bertrand Russell has been able to republish his "Practice and Theory of Bolshevism, written in 1920, without altering a single comma; but most of those who are now so wise and contemptuous after the event were either blind, as Edmund Burke in his day was blind, to the meaning of the Russian Revolution, or have merely oscillated with the pendulum—reviling, praising, and then reviling again, according to the dictates of public policy. These six pieces of autobiography should at least reveal the dangers of this facile anti-Communism of expediency.

That Communism, as a way of life, should, even for a few years, have captured the profoundly Christian personality of Silone and attracted individualists such as Gide and Koestler, reveals a dreadful deficiency in European democracy. That Richard Wright, as a struggling Negro writer in Chicago, moved almost as a matter of course into the Communist Party is in itself an indictment of the American way of life.

Louis Fischer, on the other hand, represents that distinguished group of British and American foreign correspondents who put their faith in Russia, not so much through respect for Communism, as through disillusionment with Western Democracy and—much later a nausea of appeasement. Stephen Spender, the English poet, was driven by much the same impulse. The Spanish civil war seemed to him, as it did to nearly all his contemporaries, the touchstone of world politics. It was the cause of his brief sojourn in the Party and also, at a later stage, of his repudiation of it.

The only link, indeed, between these six very different personalities is that all of them—after tortured struggles of conscience—chose Communism because they had lost faith in democracy and were willing to sacrifice 'bourgeois liberties' in order to defeat Fascism. Their conversion, in fact, was rooted in despair—a despair of western values. It is easy enough in retrospect to see that this despair was hysterical Fascism, after all, *was* overcome without the surrender of civil liberties which Communism involves. But how could Silone forsee this in the 1920's, when the Democracies were courting Mussolini and only the Communists in Italy were organizing a serious Resistance movement? Were Gide and Koestler so obviously wrong, at the time when they became Communists, in feeling that German and French democracy was corrupt and would surrender to Fascism? Part of the value of this book is that it jogs our memories so uncomfortably; and reminds us of the terrible loneliness experienced by the 'premature anti-Fascists', the men and women who understood Fascism and tried to fight it before it was respectable to do so. It was that loneliness which opened their minds to the appeal of Communism

Appeal Of Communism

This appeal was felt with particular strength by those who were too honest to accept the prevailing belief in an automatic Progress, a steadily expanding capitalism, and the abolition of power politics. They saw that Coolidgism in America, Baldwinism and MacDonaldism in Britain, and the 'collective pacifism' of the League of Nations Union, were lazy intellectual shams which blinded most of us cautious, respectable democrats to the catastrophe into which we were drifting. Because they had a premonition of catastrophe, they looked for a philosophy with which they could analyse it and overcome it—and many of them found what they needed in Marxism.

The intellectual attraction of Marxism was that it exploded liberal fallacies—which really were fallacies. It taught the bitter truth that progress is not automatic, that boom and slump are inherent in capitalism, that social injustice and racial discrimination are not cured merely by the passage of time, and that power politics cannot be 'abolished', but only used for good or bad end.

If the choice had to be made between two materialist philosophies, no intelligent man after 1917 could choose the dogma of automatic Progress, which so many influential people than assumed to be the only basis of democracy. The choice seemed to lie between an extreme Right, determined to use power in order to crush human freedom, and a Left which seemed eager to use it in order to free humanity. Western democracy today is not so callow or so materialist as it was in that dreary armistice between the wars.

But it has taken two world wars and two totalitarian revolutions to make it begin to understand that its task is not allow Progress to do its work for it, but to provide an alternative to world revolution by planning the co-operation of free peoples.

If despair and loneliness were the main motives for conversion to Communism, they were greatly strengthened by the Christian conscience. Here again, the intellectual, though he may have abandoned orthodox Christianity, felt its prickings far more acutely than many of his unreflective Church-going neighbours. He at least was aware of the unfairness of the status and privileges which he enjoyed, whether by reason of race or class or education. The emotional appeal of Communism lay precisely in the sacrifices—both material and spiritual—which it demanded of the convert. You can call the response masochistic, or describe it as a sincere desire to serve mankind. But, whatever name you use, the idea of an active comradeship of struggle—involving personal sacrifice and abolishing differences of class and race—has had a compulsive power in every western democracy. The attraction of the ordinary political party is what it offers to its members: the attraction of Communism was that it offered nothing and demanded everything, including the surrender of spiritual freedom.

Self-Surrender

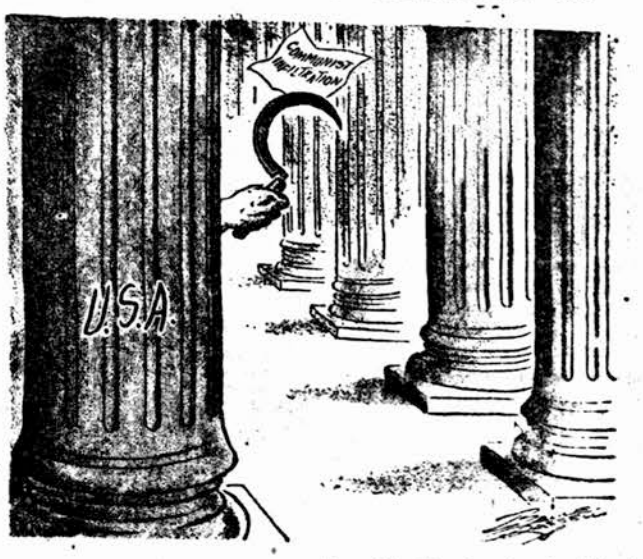
Here, indeed, is the explanation of a phenomenon which has puzzled many observers. How could these intellectuals accept the dogmatism of Stalinism? The answer is to be found scattered through the pages which follow. For the intellectual, material comforts are relatively unimportant; what he cares most about is spiritual freedom. The strength of the Catholic Church has always been that it demands the sacrifice of that freedom uncompromisingly, and condemns spiritual pride as a deadly sin.

The Communist novice, subjecting his soul to the canon law of the Kremlin, felt something of the release which Catholicism also brings to the intellectual wearied and worried by the privilege of freedom.

Once the renunciation has been made, the mind, instead of operating freely, becomes the servant of a higher and unquestioned purpose. To deny the truth is an act of service. This

(To be continued)

"SOMETHING TO BEWARE OF"



Russell in 'The Los Angeles Times'

Ulrabas in The Hartford Coutant

"What's going on?"

SECRET BEHIND "KIM'S" SUCCESS

India And U. S. Have An Unrecognised Deal In Common

"MA BOOBBULY"—this gem of Los-Angelical Pushtu has been widely quoted in ridicule of M.G.M.'s travesty of Kipling's great book, 'Kim'. After prolonged and misplaced phonetic research Mr. Saville has placed three ludicrous syllables in the mouths of those of his characters who have to address Mr. Errol Flynn. (Mr. Flynn is cast as Mahbub Ali, who—as Kipling fans will remember—was one of the top cloak-and-dagger men in the India of the nineties and a horse-coper whose roughridged tombprint, "with the old scar running diagonally across it," men knew..from Bulkh to Bombay.) The critics' view of the film is plainly shared by Mr. Flynn who lounges through his important part with careless contempt, writes Cyril Ramsay Jones in 'John O'London's Weekly'.

But with all respect to a popular star and unpopular "experts," I think that are taking too superficial a view 'Kim' is a bad film certainly—a crashingly bad film. But it is also a successful one—it packed them in at the Empire where I saw it in London and I have no doubt that it will do the same when it goes out on the Odeon circuit. Both its badness and its success in their different ways seem to me to merit that overworked word "significant."

Apart from Mr. Flynn's refusal to play ball, or indeed to play at all, and from the fact that he has been dressed not as "Red Beard" but as the Red Shadow in 'The Desert Song', the film's badness is not the result of obvious infidelity to the original. Nearly all the incidents that are depicted have Kipling's authority, and when they have not they can be justified by the telescoping necessary to compress a four hundred page novel into two hours of screen time. Where the film falls down is in its total lack of comprehension of what the book is really about.

Kipling is a brilliant interpreter of the Oriental mind; even more does he excel at the analysis of the vast gap between West and East, and the slim yet strong bridges across it. Because Americans do not recognize the vastness of that gap (and therefore fail to see the necessity of constructing and preserving those bridges) they misinterpret the Orient with the same confidence as Kipling did the other thing. And because this misinterpretation has come near to destroying the Anglo-American alliance its origin and its effects are worth more than a moment's consideration

Deal In Common

Nowhere is the American misunderstanding of the East shown more clearly than in India—perhaps because India and America have such an unrecognized deal in common.

Both continents, both polyglot and polyethnic, they share the insularity which is (paradoxically) a principal characteristic of the inhabitants of large and masses. Within their borders both federations contain a more extensive heirarcy of castes, a wider income-range, a greater variety of religious and political beliefs, a less, well-founded (but, because of that more strongly held) belief in their nationhood than can be found anywhere else in the world.

But in riding this storm of contradictions Indians have a great advantage over Americans—they admit its existence.

On the other hand, because it is treason in the United States to recognise their united schizophrenia, Americans cannot recognise abroad social conflict, which they dare not admit at home.

Consequently while the similarity of their psycho-political problems draws them to the peoples of the East, they view them only through Star-and-Striped glasses, (face to face is another matter) Regarding the East, Americans are unable to put away racially childish things.

The 'Kim' film is significant because it simply expresses the fallacies and contradictions of the American Transpacific view. Our allies have swallowed whole Wordsworth's fake belief in "the gorgeous East." Contrariwise, they deplore the poverty of most Orientals, though they fail to see that poverty hurts much less in the East than it does in the West. (When I first saw Bombay I was horrified at the number of people who slept in the streets, a legal offence in London; later, during the war I passed my most restful nights in the gutter.) Americans are reluctant to join in schemes to alleviate it.

Congress has recently shown a marked unwillingness to authorize a loan of wheat to Hindusthan because it recognizes a contradiction between Nehru's policies in Korea, and in Kashmir.

Nevertheless, it fails to recognize a far deeper contradiction in its own outlook.

Americans rate other nations by their approximation to the principles of 1776; but they fail to see (a) that these principles are not necessarily applicable to the other civilizations of the East and (b) that the existence of a colour bar in America is not the best recommendation of American social ideas to the coloured peoples who occupy more than half the world.

Travesty Of Original

SMALL WONDER, THEN, THAT AN AMERICAN VERSION OF 'KIM' IS THE MEREST TRAVESTY OF THE ORIGINAL.

Kipling like Defoe, had the supreme gift of the reporter—he was spongy. He could immerse himself in a society and drink in everything within reach of his pores. In his best work his own convictions, strong though they were, are submerged by the tides of the life he weltered in. Like all great artists, he told much more than he knew. Thus it was that he could write that supposed-to-be-cheerful, but actually poignant, passage in "William the Conqueror," where William and Scott, returning to the Punjab for Christmas, think of the land of their exile as 'home' —a falsification which condemns the author's beloved Raj more surely than all the rodomontades of native nationalists. Similarly 'Kim' which he intended as a tribute to the unsleeping yet tactful grip of the British on India is in fact a picture of the indestructible fascination of Eastern life compared to which forms of government are unimportant incidents. Most Western peoples, British and Americans included, have come under this spell. But for all their Imperialism, and in spite of the arrogance of Memsahibdom (the Rivers and the Hawksbees) some of the British have understood it, as Kipling and Hickey have shown. The Americans have not, for all their declarations of the Rights of Man. Though we have been unwilling to admit it, our practical sense has taught us that what is good for Esher is bad for Umballa; but when the inhabitants of Oskosh find that Ajmir has different ideas, they either refuse to admit the fact or get resentful about it.

The Characters

So the principle characters of 'Kim' are either easily recognizable transatlantic types or else hardly appear on the screen at all. Mahbub Ali is a musical comedy sheikh; Colonel Corighton the Limey officer, Teshoo Lama (dressed, apparently, by Miss Clemence Dane) a cracker-barrel philosopher from the Middle West, the comedy of the Russian sequence gives way to melodrama (for Russians are no laughing matter); Hurree Chunder Babu hardly appears at all. And Kim himself, that masterly portrayal of Albuquerque's vision of an Orientalized European, is played by Master Dean Stockwell as a High School Kid.

Why, then, is the film popular? Because it was photographed in India. Supremely competent as are all M.G.M.'s productions, 'Kim' brings to the screen something of the colour turmoil and ceaseless variety of Indian life. What Mr. Patrick O'Donovan calls "the Rejection"—the rejection by the East of European domination—and our acceptance of that fact have not diminished the attraction which that part of the world has always had for people here. The 'Kim' film does something to assuage our "nostalgie de l'Orient." And if as I believe it sends many of its audience back to the book and so to other words of a great writer, all its sins can be forgiven.

BETWEEN TWO ITALIANS

Mr. Winston Churchill (centre) with the Italian Premier De Gasperi (left) and Count Carlo Sforza snapped on the occasion of the visit of the Italian statesmen to his home.

Looking At Books

MESSAGE OF LIBERAL JUDAISM

'MARTYRDOM AND MIRACLE': A collection of sermons and addresses By Harry Joshua Stern, Rabbi of Temple Emanuel, Montreal. Published by Bloch Publishing Co., New York.

Rabbi Stern has in this inspiring collection of his utterances given us a number of brief, pithy estimates of the main incidents and personalities of the present-day Mr. Stern has the rare gift of getting his thoughts across without too much talking. Rarely does any of his comments go beyond five or six pages of this book. And it is surprising how ably he gets his message across the message of liberal Judaism, salted with homely anecdotes and kindly humour. It is also the message of universalism which has found expression in many lands in groups and organisations like the World Congress of Faiths. He touches off the present apathy towards religion by a light but telling passage. "In the Synagogue," he says, "we have the Yom Kippur Jew and in the Church the Christian who comes only on Easter. The habit of private and public worship is indeed a neglected one." And then he clinches the point with the story: Two Tibetan monks who had gone to London just before the War for the Congress of Faiths, made it a condition that they should be free to look about them and go away when they felt like it. After a fortnight, they announced in the middle of the session that they would be starting back. When the organisers remonstrated with them, they met with the answer that there was no religion in London. "The churches are either shut or empty most of the week, and open only once a week and then only a few people go there. Your banks are always full of worshippers: they are open and crowded the whole week and closed only for a day." Naturally, it is not to be expected that these sermons will be very profound utterances but they accept a more practical standard and it would be well if some of our public speakers would use the Rabbi's manner as a model for themselves.

A New Biography

FIRDOUSI AND THE SHAHNAMA by P. B. Vachha (New Book Company Ltd., Bombay. Pages 218. Rs. 12/8).

Not so satisfying are the other two books I have on my shelf this week.

The literature about the great Persian poet Firdousi is already considerable. This new study of his life and work by a Parsi makes no claim to throw fresh light on his career or on the high quality of his poetry. A fairly readable account of Firdausi's rather obscure background, friendships and struggles till he had received promise of patronage for his great poem from Sultan Mahmud, and the heartbreaking disappointments of his later years, its chief fault is that it sticks perhaps too closely to its subject. The author allows Firdausi and the greatness of his poetry to speak for themselves in innumerable quotations, while his own observations are slight and often display little insight.

Still the book has a number of features that illuminate the character of his work. There is first and foremost the feeling that the great poet is "hidden and merged in his poetry like the scent in the rose" Behind the versified history of Persia, from the earliest times to the overthrow of the Sassanian Empire, we see Firdousi the man and his enlightened beliefs.

Firdousi's greatness lay in the all-pervading patriotism of his poetry. It was not for nothing that he started on this epic, glorifying the land and people of Iran. His sorrow at the tragic downfall of his native land was deep-rooted. His biographer might have made more of this aspect of his work. He is, however, mainly interested in applying to Firdausi's poetry universal standards of criticism. This is illustrated under various heads: theme, characters, style and language, metre and rhyme. The result is often dull. But within his self-imposed limits, Mr. Vachha has given us a fairly consistent account of the fascinating features of the Shahnama.

A Democratic Constitution

INDIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION: A Survey by S. N. Shukla (Ram Narain Lal, Allahabad. Pages 268. Price Rs. 5.)

That idea of a perfect democratic constitution is one of the ghosts that haunts twentieth century politicians. Is it just an illusion or can it ever mean anything precise? What to begin with does "democratic" mean? Does it mean that the structure of the constitution should be democratic or that its working should be? Or simply that its aims should be capable of practical realization? The questions may never be answered completely. Certainly Mr. S. N. Shukla of the Allahabad University is far from doing so in the concluding chapter of his book on India's new constitution, wherein he discusses the merits and demerits of the constitution itself. But he does take a welcome step in this direction

The book takes us straight away into the actual provisions of the constitution and leads on to a suggestive Appendix with a summary of various schedules to the constitution and Legislative Lists. The aspirations that go to make up the original constitution are naturally eschewed here and most attention is paid to the controversial subjects of Fundamental Rights and administrative relations between the Union and the States. While Mr. Shukla's occasional comments may seem disconcerting to the reviewer who has the habit of making brief notes as he goes along, the University student for whom this book is intended primarily will find them useful.

Ornaments—Their Origin

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(Continued from Page 2)

idea when man fought to win a bride and put on a bangle of leaf or a rope or a piece of iron in order to make public his capture of the woman?

The bangle on the girl's hand was the emolem of subjugation—an idea the modern girl will shudder at.

Witchcraft also contributed to the wearing of seeds, fruits or other objects by a woman. It was common for a woman to get some particular seeds and wear them for being thrown towards the man whom she desired to injure. Similarly to attract the attention of the opposite sex herbs mixed with hair or charmed beteis would be worn on arm. Hair was taken to be important and severed hair would not be left in any place from where it could be taken away and used as a charm by wearing it round the neck or arm.

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Painting of the body preceded wearing of cloth. It is interesting to study the various types of scroll etc. that were common with the primitives as the origin of the shape of some ornaments that are still in vogue. The four colours that they loved were white, black, yellow and red. The nose, ear and the lip had to be perforated in childhood. Even pieces of bone, five or six inches long and thick as adult's fingers would be worn on the nose. Garland of shells or rope of COURIE would be worn to keep the colour-scheme of the painting. Teeth of the monkeys were much sought after to make garlands.

In case of death in the family some of the ornaments would be removed and the body would be painted black. The painting of the body and the particular shape of ornaments worn had a symmetry.

Metal came into use later and copper and iron were taken to have a medicinal value. Totem and Taboo had their influence on the particular objects used as ornaments. Precious stones and metals came very much later.

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It will be a mistake to think that there was no convention as to what should be worn, when and where. Articles worn on the crest of the head would not be used for the waist or ankles.

A common convention which grew up later was that precious stones and gold would not be used below the waist.

Among precious stones, in different parts of India the highest place is given to different [illegible] ornaments were specified for women for their different ages. An article used as an ornament when a baby is born will have to be discarded sometime after.

IS YOUR CHILD AVERAGE?

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(Continued from page 2)

ly. The child develops in his home life attitudes towards himself, toward his physical environment and toward people, and these provide the basis for his adult personality. The progress of an individual is from a helpless, dependent being to a self-reliant person and from the realm of egocentricity to an appreciation of the rights of others. Verily has the poet said:

THE CHILD IS FATHER OF THE MAN.

The Eternal Feminine

Ralph Waldo Emerson was a philosopher who entertained a profound respect for the practical side of life.

One day, assisted by his son Edward he tried to lead a young heifer into his barn. Edward grasped the animal's ear and attempted to pull from the front, while his father pushed with all his might and main from behind. But the stubborn beast refused to budge an inch.

In the midst of their pulling and hauling they were interrupted by a laughing Irish servant girl. Motioning the two men aside, she thrust a finger into the heifer's mouth, and the simple creature, expecting to obtain nourishment from the proffered digit obediently followed her into the barn.

That night Emerson gleefully wrote in his journal: "I like people who can do things."

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ K 10 7 6 3
♡ 7 4
◇ 6 4
♣ A K J 9

WEST
♠ Q 9 5 2
♡ 6
◇ 10 9 8 7 2
♣ Q 7 4

EAST
♠ J 8 4
♡ Q J 5 3
◇ A K 5
♣ 8 6 2

SOUTH
♠ A
♡ A K 10 9 8 2
◇ Q J 3
♣ 10 5 3

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	1♠	Pass
2♡	Pass	3♣	Pass
4♡	All Pass		

EVEN some of the best players overlook opportunities to defeat a contract because they do not recognize a good chance for a swindle. The difference is clearly shown in today's hand, from a recent championship team-of-four match.

When the hand was played in the first room, South made his contract of four hearts. West opened a diamond, and East took his king and ace. East then returned a low trump, and South won with the ace. Declarer next cashed the ace of spades, led a club to dummy's ace, and returned a heart from dummy. East quite properly played a low heart, hoping that South would take his king. However, South was too good a player to make so bad a play. He finessed the ten of hearts as a safety play, to guard against exactly the sort of bad trump break which actually existed.

Naturally South's ten of hearts held the trick, and South lost only one trump trick.

In the second room East was trickier and more successful. After winning the king and ace of diamonds, East returned the eight of clubs right up to dummy's strong suit. This induced declarer to believe that East had started with a singleton club. Under these circumstances, he thought he could not afford to make a safety play in trumps since this might allow West to gain the lead in time to give his partner a club ruff. Hence declarer laid down the ace and king of hearts in an attempts to draw the trumps as quickly as possible.

Since this declarer lost two trump tricks in addition to the two diamonds, he failed to make his contract.

The difference between straightforward play and tricky play was 720 points!

QUEEN OF THE NIGHT—II

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(Continued from page 6)

he said, drawing her lightly towards a mirror that hung on the wall.

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Her aspect startled while it pleased her infinitely. Her eyes were like stars, her cheeks delicately coloured. The dark dress, golden shawl and white flowers seemed to adorn a Margaret she had never known—the young girl that she had never had time to be. The nearness of her companion, the mysterious sense of his being the complement of herself, had never been so intense—

"What are these flowers called?" she asked desperately, indicating some fragrant little blossoms with which the chaplet was thickly studded.

"Raat Ki Rani" he said softly, his gaze holding hers in the mirror.

"Raat Ki Rani?—and what does it mean?"

"Queen of the Night," he whispered—and it was to her as if he enfolded her with his gaze.

Her heart was beating furiously so that she could hardly see for giddiness. She could not have given a name to the feeling that filled her soul with tumult.

Then came the sound of the doorbell.

Alexander!

And suddenly there was all of the room between herself and the doctor, who was taking down a volume from a book-case.

Giddy and trembling, she managed to seat herself again on the low divan, feeling her cheeks drained of blood.

But Alexander, full of contentment at the success of his business conversation noticed nothing.

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With the excuse of weariness, some fifteen minutes later, she proposed going back to the hotel.

Fatigue served her as an excuse for not speaking on the way back, so that even her husband's usually sensitive understanding of her moods failed to observe anything unusual.

When they were alone in their room again, something in her unnatural quietness struck him at last.

"Not feeling well, dear?" he enquired with tender solicitude.

"Very tired, only," she replied drawing more closely about her the golden shawl with which she had covered her head when he came to interrupt her conversation with the doctor. She felt that at all costs he must not see the flowers twined about the knot of her hair. She could not have used the slightest dissimulation in their regard. They were the most wonderful thing that had ever happened to her, even though they and all that they represented for her filled her with terror.

To her relief her husband strolled on to the balcony and seated himself with his face towards the night without and after a few minutes the odour of a cigar was wafted towards her.

Sighing with relaxed tension, she turned to the dressing table and let the golden shawl fall on to her shoulders. The flowers at once filled the air about her with their lovely perfume.

For a long moment she gazed at her reflection. Never had she known until now what beauty her face could hold. She seemed to see and understand a myriad things—what she had been until to-night—and now was.... all that she might become.....all that she might be to a man who LOVED her.....all that he might be to HER..... fearful, wonderful visions.....

"Queen of the Night," she whispered.

A slight sound from the balcony caused her to begin feverishly removing the flowers, her hands shaking with agitation. She found the little strings with which the flowers were tied to the hair difficult to manipulate and she was determined not to damage the flowers in any way.

When the little chaplet was in her hands at last, she placed it carefully in a small drawer in the wardrobe where she kept her few ornaments. It was both the only place which she could lock and a place in which she knew her husband took no interest.

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The whole night she lay awake in a tumult of conflicting feelings, a vortex of a mingled joy and terror, without a single clear thought or impression.

Towards morning she rose and went on to the balcony, leaving her husband in tranquil sleep.

The sight of the city, dimly seen in the first light of the dawn, aided her to return to a normal process of thought.

As the daylight increased the intox-icating glamour in her heart faded into an ever more chilling atmosphere of self-condemnation.

How was it possible that she, the wife of so good a man, could have so fallen, even if only in thought, and that but for a few brief moments?

Oh, India was a terrible place after all. People were right. It aroused thoughts and feelings of which one had never suspected oneself capable. People were right. East and West should never meet. There was truly magic in the East—but it was the magic of devilry.

No—one could neither condemn, condone, nor analyse. One must GO AWAY. Quickly.

If Alexander was to be recalled home, as he surmised, to make way for a younger man, then she could turn her back on India for ever within perhaps two weeks from now.

Once safe back home all this might appear as an evil dream. But IT HAD BEEN NO DREAM. Nothing in life would ever be so real again. And yet—WHAT was real? What had HAPPENED?—Nothing. Just nothing.....

Sad fate of Margaret! Because, in the narrow little groove of her existence she had never encountered this infinitely common type of man before, she was to turn her back in horror on the whole vast land that had been the goal of her dreams. Because a few shallow words had chanced to awaken her happily slumbering heart and senses, she was never to know peace or happiness again.

"Lord—let me go home soon!" she prayed.

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The bitter fortnight was over and the day of severance had come at last.

By a continual, superhuman, effort that had left her pale and exhausted, Margaret had concealed from her husband all trace of the fearful misery in her heart since the evening of their visit to the doctor. The latter had paid them one or two more visits and they had again visited him, but the presence of Alexander had not failed her on any of these occasions. Nor had she once allowed her eyes to encounter those that, as she sensed, were waiting to embrace her anew.

Alexander had already left the hotel bedroom for the last time and descended to the lounge to give orders about the luggage, when she came to the last action that mattered to her in this alien land—the disposal of the chaplet of flowers.

All this time it had lain in the drawer, withered and brown, yet still faintly fragrant.

Once more she took it out and stood before the mirror, staring into its depths.

A tired, still face confronted her.

Alexander was her husband and she was devoted to him—she wanted no other love but his. She was going home to lead a normal, rational life with him again. She would never allow a thought of any other kind of life to enter her mind again.

She was not beautiful, nor had she ever been. Pleasing perhaps, but no more. Nor did she trouble her head about such follies as beauty or admiration.

But her heart felt as if it were a heavy stone and two tears suddenly rolled down her cheeks.

As if thereby ending a situation that had grown intolerable, she turned and cast the flowers into the wide open, empty wardrobe and slammed the two mirrored doors.

But the fragrance seemed to hover yet upon the air.

She walked slowly from the room, pausing only on the threshold for one last backward glance—

"Raat Ki Rani" she whispered, and the sweet syllables seemed to linger in the air like the fragrance of the flowers themselves.

(Concluded)

Feminine Figures

One month not long ago a wife made a real effort to balance her checkbook. Instead of throwing away her cancelled checks as she usually does, she matched them with her stubs. After one whole Sunday morning she handed her husband four sheets of typewritten figures with items and costs sitting neatly in their respective columns. The husband checked her total with the bank statement—and it balanced! Then, out of curiosity he went over her list of items: Milkman—$11.25; Cleaner's — $4.60; and so forth. Everything was clear except for one item reading E.S.P.—$24.56.

"What does E.S.P mean?" he asked warily.

"Error Some Place," she answered.

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18th Anniversary Of Indian Air Force

Vital Arm In Free India's Defence Equipment

BY GROUP CAPTAIN H. N. CHATTERJEE

TODAY falls the 18th anniversary of the Indian Air Force.

The primary aim of our defence expenditure is to deter the aggressor, and the most effective deterrent in this atomic age is a powerful air force ready to strike hard and deep in retaliation.

Experience of World War II has proved that neither a land nor a naval force can function effectively unless a favourable air situation is created in operational areas.

The first requirement of the Defence Services is therefore a balanced air force, capable of gaining air superiority in all theatres of operations and securing bases safe from enemy aerial interference.

The main components of a balanced air force are a bomber force, a fighter force, a transport force, a photographic reconnaissance force, a maritime force and a tactical force. It must also include a vast and intricate organisation for meteorological, search and rescue, communication units and varied training establishments to supply flying and techical personnel.

Basic Strategy

The only means of obtaining continuous and widespread air superiority is by a sustained bomber offensive, which will force the enemy to take the defensive and carry aerial war into his territory. Fighter aircraft can be decisive in defence alone, and can therefore attain only local and temporary air superiority.

Since offence is the best defence, the basic strategy of any air force must be its hitting power; the bigger the size of its bomber force, the heavier its punch. The main characteristic of this striking element is its ability to strike directly at the objectives in the heart of an enemy territory.

The bomber force is therefore a vital weapon capable of attacking the enemy's strategic resources and paralysing the movement of his essential supplies. Besides atomic weapons, development of the jet-bomber, flying at speeds greater than that of sound, is making this arm of the force more virile everyday. As the bomber force has to penetrate enemy dfences, it has to be escorted by own fighters.

Electronics

Heavy bombers are today so expensive that no country can maintain a sustained offensive if it suffers losses beyond a certain percentage. The latest technical developments in the field of electronics might, in the future, enable the bomber force to attack enemy targets without regard to its own defence. This is, in fact, true of the latest type bomber, which may be replaced by the guided missiles and rocket projectiles of tomorrow.

The tremendous destructive power of modern air weapons has made effective protection against their attacks not only desirable but vital for self-preservation. The possibility of a sudden blow from the air calls for a very nigh standard of readiness. Security against air attacks on our main bases, and indeed in all areas from which war-winning operations can be carried out, depends entirely upon the efficiency with which the enemy air offensive can be countered. Not only bomber forces and their bases but the total national war effort as a whole must be guarded against enemy attacks from the air. This is the primary task of the fighter force, and depends almost entirely for its effectiveness upon an efficient warning system, sound control and good communications.

Transport Force

Speed and penetration are the vital requirements of modern war, which is based primarily on logistics. The transport force provides strategic and tactical mobility to the armed forces and enables speedy movement of men and material required for fast-moving operations.

The need for large-scale movements of airborne and air-transported forces for carrying out assault operations has made the transport force an indispensable component of an air force.

The Air Force was born as an eye of the surface forces. Today, it has reached the stage when it not only serves as an eye for tactical operations but is considered the most valuable single source through which strategic information in a modern war is collected and correlated. Strategic photographic reconnaissance is very necessary for an effective conduct of all operations on land, at sea and in the air.

All the three Services share a joint responsibility for the defence of the country. It has been proved that the primary functions of each Service also include some of the essential duties of the other two. In addition to its own primary function, each Service carries out many important duties in the form of co-operation with the other Services. For example, it is a well-known fact that a high degree of air superiority is a pre-requisite of victory on land, at sea and in the air.

In conjunction with the Army, the function of the Air Force is to destroy the enemy's land forces in the field and paralyse his movements in the rear. Gen. Eisenhower stated, "Without the overwhelming mastery in the air, which was attained by 'D-Day', our assault against the Continent would have been a most hazardous, if not impossible, undertaking." A demand by the Army from the Air Force has given birth to the tactical air force, which directly supports the land forces in the field. This force consists of aircraft of almost all types and is designed to function independently of other components of the Air Force. It has its own fighters for protection from air attacks, its own bombers for tactical bombing operations, and its own photo reconnaissance units and communication and transport squadrons.

In the air, quantity can best be defeated by quality. A compact, mobile and balanced air force, equipped with the latest weapons and trained to the highest pitch of efficiency, is an assurance against attack.

President's Message

"Though young in age, by sheer will and determination skill and perseverance, courage and loyalty, you have won a distinct name for yourselves" says President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in a message to all ranks of the Indian Air Force on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the Indian Air Force.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad adds, "The magnificent record of gallantry and patriotism on which the traditions of your Force have been built up, should serve as an incentive for greater work and enthusiasm, and I sincerely hope that under the overall control of your Commander-in-Chief and guidance of senior officers, you will build up a vigorous and healthy force which will fill our countrymen with pride and satisfaction.

Defence Minister's Message

The Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, in his message says, "The Indian Air Force is celebrating its eighteenth anniversary on the 1st April 1951. It can look back upon another year of achievement and expansion. The Air Force has attracted some of the best of Indian youth and we are proud of them and the success they have achieved in building up this vital Service. The technicians on the ground no less than the personnel who fly are to be congratulated for their record of success. The way in which the Air Force carried out the task of supplying the areas affected by the earthquake last year in Assam is just another example of their excellent work. I send them very good wishes and feel sure they will grow from strength to strength in years to come."

Air Chief's Order Of The Day

On the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the Indian Air Force, Air Marshal Ronald Ivelaw-Chapman, Commander-in-Chief of the I.A.F., in an Order of the Day, says, "On looking back on the past year I think we can be fairly satisfied with the progress that the Indian Air Force has made during its 18th year of existence.

"All this reflects great credit on all officers and airmen. During my visits to units it has been a pleasure to me to see the keenness and enthusiasm shown by all ranks.

"To you all I send my greetings today, and may you long continue to serve India and the Indian Air Force as loyally and wholeheartedly as you do to-day."

JUDO DEMONSTRATION

Shelagh Stuart of Butlooks Heath, Hampshire, has been given permission by the Middlesex Council to give demonstrations of the art of Judo.

FLYING NATION'S FLAG AT NIGHT

Many patriotic citizens are incensed when they see the American flag flying at night. They have confused the traditional customs of the military services —the lowering of the flag at sunset and the raising at dawn —with the rules governing proper respect for the national banner, writes John Denson in "Collier's."

Walter V. Dorle, president of the Northwestern State Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota, found this out just recently. His bank had erected a new home and had decided to let the flag fly from a tower 24 hours a day. Indignant citizens pestered him at all hours of the night.

Banker Dorle was ready with the right answer. He had obtained a ruling from the U.S. Flag Association that it was quite correct to display the flag 24 hours a day.

Whenever Congress is in session at night, the flag waves over the U.S. Capitol. The association pointed out that the Army raises the flag at dawn and lowers it at sunset to mark the beginning and the end of the Army's normal business day.

As the association says: "It is your flag—not the property of any branch of government, but yours to fly whenever you desire as long as you do so with respect."

FOIBLES OF THE FAMOUS

WHEN Julius Caesar became bald, he constantly wore the laurel wreath with which we see him represented on medals and coins, in the hope of concealing the defect, writes Ben Berkey in "Life Today" (New York).

Queen Elizabeth left more than three thousand different dresses in her wardrobe when she died; and during many years of the latter part of her life, would not glance into a mirror for fear that she would notice the ravages of time on her face.

Mozart, whose blond hair was his most prominent feature as a young man, wore it very long and flowing down between his shoulders, with a coloured ribbon catching it at the neck.

Napoleon was vain of his small feet.

Lord Byron's life was one long piece of egotism from beginning to end. He was proud of his genius, his rank, even of his vices; and was particularly vain of his expert horsemanship and his handsome hands.

Socrates, Plato, and Aristophanes, famous in Greek history, drank wine to a surprising extent; and of the illustrious three, Socrates remained sober longer than any of them.

The great genius of the piano, Handel, ate enormously; and whenever he dined at a tavern, he ordered dinner for three. On being informed that the repast was ready as soon as the company would arrive, he would indignantly exclaim: "The dinners are for me alone!"

Cardinal Richelieu was often found jumping with his servants to see which could leap the highest.

Spinoza delighted to set spiders fighting against each other, and would laugh uproariously at beholding the insect warfare.

Dr. Samuel Johnson was so fond of his cat that he would even go out himself to the fish market to buy oysters for his pet, because his servant was too proud to do so.

Goethe kept a tame snake, but hated dogs.

Coleridge was content to sit from morning till night, threading the dreamy mazes of his mind.

Sir Walter Scott wrote all his finest works before breakfast.

Charles II's most innocent amusements consisted in feeding the ducks in St. James's Park, and in raising pedigree spaniels.

Beethoven would splash in cold water at all times of the day, until his bedroom was swamped and the water oozed through the flooring to the rooms beneath. He would also tramp the dewy fields at night or early morning in his bare feet.

Shelley took a great delight in floating tiny paper boats in any pond he happened to be near.

Last, but not least, Oliver Cromwell, whose visage in his portraits gives evidence of a stern-minded man, indulged in childish pranks with his daughters before sending them to bed.

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